

CHANGES MADE IN RATE BILL

Senator Foraker Contends the Same Is New Matter.

CRITICISES THE CONFEREES

Temper of the Senators Makes It Certain the Measure Will Be Returned to Conference—Naval Appropriation and Naturalization Bills Passed—Washington Matters.

Washington, June 6.—During the consideration by the senate of the conference report on the railroad rate bill Mr. Foraker indicated a purpose to insist upon an explanation of the change made by the conferees in including lateral or branch lines among those upon whose request common carriers shall be required to put in switches or switch connections. Senator Tillman had explained amendments on which he thought it possible points of order could be made because of the presence of new matter, but had not included the amendment in question. When Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that the conferees had not transgressed their authority in this matter the Ohio senator dissented, saying the suggestion had been made in the senate and had been voted down and that it was clearly new matter. He therefore thought the senate should be told why the change had been made. Senator Tillman replied it was because of "the tyrannical and outrageous conduct of the trunk lines, in such cases as that of the Red Rock company in West Virginia."

Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that the only conference change against which a point of order will lie is that extending for sixty days the time when the rate bill shall go into operation. That he conceded, was clearly out of order, but he said it had seemed necessary in view of the general confusion that follows an effort to carry the bill into immediate effect. Senator Foraker criticized the conferees on account of the new matter, saying that the conferees were not legislators, but mere intermediaries. He also objected to the change in the anti-pass provision, making especial complaint of the elimination of the railroad employees from the privilege of free transportation. Mr. Foraker found fault with the amendment prohibiting discrimination for or against passengers on account of color. He said several negroes had complained of the provision as a recognition of the "Jim Crow" laws of the south, but such had not been the intention, the only purpose being to secure proper treatment for all where the "Jim Crow" system prevailed.

The senate passed the naval appropriation bill, which carries a total of \$103,117,670. The only important amendment made to the naval bill was one requiring the secretary of the navy to submit the plans of the proposed big warship to congress before proceeding with its construction.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. R. H. E.
AT ST. LOUIS.—3 0 1 0 1 1 0 3—9 15 0
St. Louis..... 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 3—9 15 0
New York..... 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0—5 13 6
Batteries—Smith and Ritchie; Chesbro, Clarkson and McGuire.

AT CHICAGO. R. H. E.
Chicago..... 5 0 5 0 2 0 0 0—7 10 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 1 1
Batteries—White and Sullivan; Vaden, Conkley and Schreck and Byrnes.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
N. Y. 25 15 635 Det't. 20 19 512
Cleveland 24 15 605 Chic. 18 21 454
Phila. 26 17 595 Wash. 15 26 365
St. L. 23 20 595 Bos't. 13 30 362

NATIONAL LEAGUE. R. H. E.
Cincinnati..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—8 10 3
Philadelphia..... 5 1 0 1 0 0 0 2—9 14 3
Batteries—Wicker and Schlei; Pittenger, Sparks and Doolin.

AT NEW YORK. R. H. E.
Chicago..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—5 8 1
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 4
Batteries—Brown and Kling; McGinnity and Bowerman.

AT BOSTON. R. H. E.
Pittsburgh..... 2 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 1—9 11 2
Boston..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 5
Batteries—Lever and Gibson; Dornier, Lindaman and Needham.

AT BROOKLYN. R. H. E.
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 2
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3 7 2
Batteries—Karger and Grady; Stricklett and Bergen.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Chica. 32 15 631 St. L. 21 26 447
N. Y. 29 16 646 Brook. 18 27 400
Pitts. 27 16 628 Cin't. 18 30 375
Phila. 27 21 582 Bos't. 12 33 397

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
At Louisville 5, St. Paul 2.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Toledo 26 10 619 Louis. 21 22 480
Colum. 27 21 582 Minne. 18 22 458
Milw. 21 18 533 St. P. 18 24 429
K. C. 23 21 582 Ind'ns 15 28 349

Drought Hurts Wheat.

Columbus, June 6.—Drought hurt the growing wheat crop considerably, according to the June crop report of the state board of agriculture. May 1, the estimated condition of wheat was 103 per cent., while the report this month shows its present condition to be but 95 per cent. of an average. However, the present prospect is encouraging, and with steady progress until harvest, the crop, it is asserted, will be above the average per acre.

ROUGH HOUSE.

Russian Statesmen Demand Resignation of the Ministers.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—A remarkable scene of disorder in the lower house of parliament marked the debate on the agrarian question which was taken up owing to the delay in the presentation of the report on the draft of the law providing for the abolition of the death penalty. Assistant Interior Minister Gurko, speaking in behalf of Interior Minister Stolypin, and M. Stichinsky, minister of agriculture, attempted to continue their arguments against Socialism, begun June 1, but were continually interrupted by cries of "resign." Throughout the debate a steady undercurrent of obstructive noises drowned the voices of the officials. The demonstration, organized by the radicals, continued until the ministers ceased speaking.

Why Immigrants Avoid South.
New York, June 6.—The members of the Southern States Immigration commission inspected the immigration station on Ellis Island on invitation of Immigration Commissioner Watchorn. In the course of an address to the commissioners, Mr. Watchorn said: "Immigrants who arrive here are for northern points and if you were to try and steer them from their several points they would think you were bunco men. Unless the wages of the south are brought up to the standard of those of the north, you cannot expect immigrants to go south, and if you did get them to go they would not stay because they would probably hear from their relatives in the north who are making more money."

Wind and Hail.
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 6.—Two persons were killed and sixty farm houses destroyed by the heavy wind and hailstorm which swept over the southern portion of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. More than sixty families have been rendered destitute and the citizens of Chickasha, the largest nearby town, assembled in mass meeting and appointed committees to solicit funds to aid the unfortunate planters over the present season. The loss is very large as practically all the big cotton acreage of this section was devastated.

Three Men Crushed.
Cadillac, Mich., June 6.—Three men were killed in a head-on collision between a freight and a work train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, four miles south of here. A wreck train was immediately sent from here to the scene of the accident.

Fatal Explosion.
New York, June 6.—One woman was killed and 11 persons injured so badly that they had to be taken to hospitals by an explosion in the building of the New York and Boston Dyeing company. Nine of those injured were firemen.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

New postmasters: Ohio—J. H. Fluhart, Continental; C. W. Searle, Madison.

South Russian harvest promises to be the most abundant in 20 years. There is some anxiety as to whether sufficient labor will be available.

A number of anarchists, including the director of the modern school, have been arrested at Barcelona on suspicion of complicity in the bomb outrage at Madrid.

The departure of a French warship to Tangier to demand satisfaction for the assassination of a French citizen is expected to bring an immediate apology from Morocco.

Nearly 250 refugee Chinese at San Francisco were sent home at the expense of the Chinese government on the steamer Hong Kong. The Chinese lost heavily in the fire.

A second fire within two weeks destroyed two more warehouses of the American Cotton Dock company, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and caused a loss estimated between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Went on the Rocks.
Santa Rosa, Cal., June 6.—The schooner Volunteer, Captain Bressen, bound from Coos bay to San Francisco, went on the rocks two miles off Bodega Heads, and probably will prove a total loss. In an attempt to reach shore a boat was capsized and two of the captain's children were drowned. Captain Bressen, the remainder of his family and several sailors, nine in all, are still on board the vessel, which is in a perilous condition.

Decrees Crop Reports.

Chicago, June 6.—At the meeting of the National Grain Dealers' Association H. C. Grimes, of Portsmouth, O., decreed the present method of preparing the government crop reports, saying that it was largely guess work. He was in favor of having the letter carriers on rural routes bring in the reports, saying that this method would prove much more accurate than the present method. A banquet brought the national convention to a close. The speakers were J. H. Blackstock, of Toronto, Canada; J. H. Eckels and W. J. Calhoun, of Chicago.

A Deadly Poisonous Beeswax.

Wax is a substance secreted by bees that is said to be analogous to the fat of the higher animals. In Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego and other portions of southern South America honey is never eaten. In the countries mentioned all beeswax is a livid, whitish, blue-color and more poisonous than either strychnine or arsenic.

MINE GUARDS ARE RELIEVED

Action Pleases the Strikers at Bradley and Plum Run.

TROOPS CONTROL SITUATION

No Trouble Likely Unless an Attempt Is Made by the Operators to Re-open the Collieries—Mine Workers Urged by Their Officials to Stand Pat.

Steubenville, O., June 6.—Quiet reigns in the coal fields of Jefferson county. There are more than 1,100 members of the Ohio militia on duty and they have the situation under control. Troops are encamped on the hills surrounding the Bradley mine, the property of the United States Coal Co., 1½ miles south of Smithfield. The miners sat on the surrounding hills and watched the military as they unloaded and went into camp without expression of animosity and the leaders deny very strenuously reports that they had become disheartened by failure to receive the weekly strike benefits and were ready to quit the struggle. Harry Harriman, secretary of the Bradley mine local, was among the miners urging them to "stand pat," and says they will do so without exception.

Sheriff Voorhees turned the situation over to the military authorities. Officials of the miners' organization are watching eagerly for news from Columbus, where the negotiations between the operators and miners' representatives are in progress. The general belief here is that the military will be withdrawn after a few days unless there is an outbreak, which is now deemed beyond a probability.

The only cloud in sight is in the form of a fear that the strikers may renew the violence when an effort is made to re-open the Bradley mine.

At the offices of the coal companies it was announced that all of the guards and private detectives, whose presence at the mines is alleged to have been the cause of the riot Sunday night, have been relieved of duty and that the military will be in full control of the mines till further notice. There was no outward display of hostility on the part of the miners on the arrival of the state troops and officials of the miners' organization say there will be no trouble between them and the soldiers.

It was persistently reported at Plum Run and Bradley that three guards were killed in the outbreak of Monday morning and that their bodies were thrown into a neighboring reservoir. This reservoir will be dragged to settle the authenticity of the statements. Color is given to these statements by the fact that ten or more guards have been missing since the riot.

The miners are pleased over the disarming of the mine guards and private detectives.

Miners' Proposition.

Columbus, O., June 6.—Although the miners on the joint scale committee rejected the arbitration proposal of the operators, they will submit a counter proposition upon which predictions of peace are based. This, it is reported, will be the 1903 scale with new conditions. It is reported that the operators may agree to the plan proposed. The new conditions refer almost entirely to what is known as "dead work," for which Ohio miners always have been paid in the past, while in other states, the miners receive no pay for the mining of slate to a depth of 12 inches. The miners may cut out all compensation for "dead work" in Ohio.

Liquor Dealers' Address.

Louisville, Ky., June 6.—The National Liquor Dealers' association, which opened its annual convention here, issued an address to the people of the United States in which the belief of its members in temperance is expressed; obedience to the law is endorsed, the work of the various temperance societies is commended and the statement made that intoxication should be considered a crime.

Plans of Brewers.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 6.—Plans will be laid at the meeting of the United States Brewers' association to enter upon a campaign of education to combat the movement against saloons and the sale of beer. A circular letter was distributed among the visiting brewers, declaring it to be time for the brewers to make a determined effort to overcome the opposition of the Anti-Saloon league.

Hepburn Renominated.

Keystone, Iowa, June 6.—Congressman Hepburn was nominated by acclamation at the Eighth District Republican convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Roosevelt, Iowa's two members of his cabinet and the Iowa delegation in congress. Colonel Hepburn was enthusiastically commended, especially "for great assistance rendered the president in the railroad rate fight."

Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives.—Aristophanes.

FULL AMOUNT

Awarded Delahanty in His Suit Against Canfield.

New York, June 6.—With a verdict for \$65,000, the full amount claimed, the suit of John Delahanty against Richard A. Canfield for legal services growing out of the memorable raid on the latter's gambling house by District Attorney Jerome in February, 1904, was brought to an end. From the gross amount is to be deducted \$5,000 which Delahanty received in cash and \$14,500 due Canfield for money borrowed by Delahanty, leaving the net amount of the award \$45,500. Permission was given to appeal for a new trial within sixty days. Neither Canfield nor Delahanty was in court when the jury, after deliberating for an hour and a half, returned their verdict.

Receiver's Petition.

St. Louis, June 6.—A petition was filed in the United States circuit court by attorneys for the Mississippi Valley Trust company, receiver for the American Reserve Bond company, asking that the state treasurer of Missouri be required to show cause why he should not turn over to the receiver the sum of \$100,000 now on deposit with him and belonging to the American Reserve Bond company's assets. The filing of the petition was refused by Judge Finkelberg, the court stating that as the state treasurer's office is in Cole county, the eastern judicial court had no jurisdiction and that the petition should be granted in the United States court at Kansas City, which covers the western district.

NO COAL STOCK

Held by Officials of the New York Central Railroad.

Philadelphia, June 6.—Contrary to expectations President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, did not appear before the interstate commerce commission when it resumed its investigation of the alleged connection of railroads with the soft coal and oil interests. Commissioner Clements said the investigation had not reached the stage that demanded the testimony of Mr. Cassatt and he was unable to say whether his appearance would be required by the commission. The examination of the officials of the New York Central railroad developed the fact that no employees or officials of the company held stock in coal mining or oil companies.

Two Killed in Collision.

Cadillac, Mich., June 6.—Charles Wood and William Baker were killed in a head-on collision between a wrecking train and a work train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, four miles south of here. The two dead workmen were thrown under the tender of the work train and crushed.

Cloud Burst.

Tulsa, I. T., June 6.—A cloudburst occurred at Claremore. Water fell in torrents, flooding the entire town and standing four feet deep in the business portion. No fatalities are reported. Railroad tracks were washed out and five Frisco passenger trains are water-bound. The property damage is heavy.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 15¢ to 75¢; shipping steers, \$4 75¢ to 55¢; butchers' cattle, \$4 50¢ to 50¢; fat cows, \$2 50¢ to 35¢; bulls, \$2 50¢ to 40¢; milkers and springers, \$20 00¢ to 50¢; Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$6 00¢ to 25¢; mixed sheep, \$5 50¢ to 20¢; ewes, \$5 25¢ to 55¢; lambs, \$5 50¢ to 60¢; Calves—Best, \$5 50¢ to 60¢; Hogs—Medium and Yorkers, \$5 75¢ to 60¢; heavy, \$5 75¢ to 60¢; mixed, \$5 50¢ to 55¢; pigs, \$5 00¢ to 50¢; Veal, \$5 00¢ to 75¢; Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6 00¢ to medium and heavy Yorkers, \$5 60¢ to 65¢; light Yorkers, \$5 50¢ to 65¢; pigs, \$5 00¢ to 60¢.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00¢ to 10¢; cows, \$3 00¢ to 50¢; heifers, \$3 00¢ to 50¢; bulls, \$2 50¢ to 25¢; Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 75¢ to 85¢; lambs, \$5 25¢ to 55¢; yearlings, \$5 00¢ to 60¢; Calves—\$2 75¢ to 25¢. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6 42¢ to 64 1/2¢; medium to good heavy, \$6 40¢ to 42 1/2¢; butcher weights, \$6 40¢ to 45¢; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5 40¢ to 45¢; packing, \$5 00¢ to 60¢.

CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Choice steers, \$5 15¢ to 50¢; heifers, \$4 15¢ to 45¢; fat cows, \$3 00¢ to 15¢; bulls, \$2 00¢ to 15¢; Sheep and Springers, \$15 00¢ to 45¢. 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$7 00¢ to 15¢; mixed, \$5 75¢ to 75¢; medium, \$5 75¢ to 75¢; spring lambs, \$5 00¢ to 50¢; Calves—\$4 75¢ to 25¢. Hogs—\$5 50¢ to 50¢; mixed weights, \$5 50¢; pigs, \$5 40¢ to 45¢; stags, \$4 50¢ to 50¢.

BOSTON.—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, \$4 34 1/2¢; X, \$4 34 1/2¢; No. 1, \$3 75¢; No. 2, \$3 75¢; fine, \$3 75¢; mixed, \$3 75¢; unwashed, \$3 75¢; 24¢; 25¢, fine washed, \$3 75¢ to 37¢; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., 3/4 and 1/2 blood, \$3 75¢; Michigan unwashed, 24¢ to 25¢.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 90¢ to 91¢; Corn—No. 2 mixed, 51¢; No. 3, 50¢; No. 4, 49¢; No. 5, 48¢; No. 6, 47¢; No. 7, 46¢; No. 8, 45¢; No. 9, 44¢; No. 10, 43¢; No. 11, 42¢; No. 12, 41¢; No. 13, 40¢; No. 14, 39¢; No. 15, 38¢; No. 16, 37¢; No. 17, 36¢; No. 18, 35¢; No. 19, 34¢; No. 20, 33¢; No. 21, 32¢; No. 22, 31¢; No. 23, 30¢; No. 24, 29¢; No. 25, 28¢; No. 26, 27¢; No. 27, 26¢; No. 28, 25¢; No. 29, 24¢; No. 30, 23¢; No. 31, 22¢; No. 32, 21¢; No. 33, 20¢; No. 34, 19¢; No. 35, 18¢; No. 36, 17¢; No. 37, 16¢; No. 38, 15¢; No. 39, 14¢; No. 40, 13¢; No. 41, 12¢; No. 42, 11¢; No. 43, 10¢; No. 44, 9¢; No. 45, 8¢; No. 46, 7¢; No. 47, 6¢; No. 48, 5¢; No. 49, 4¢; No. 50, 3¢; No. 51, 2¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢.

NEW YORK.—Cattle: Steers, \$1 30¢ to 1 75¢; cows, \$2 00¢ to 30¢; bulls, \$3 00¢ to 40¢; Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$5 00¢ to 50¢; wethers, \$6 00¢; yearlings, \$5 00¢ to 50¢; lambs, \$2 50¢ to 60¢; Wheat—No. 2 red, 90¢; No. 3, 89¢; No. 4, 88¢; No. 5, 87¢; No. 6, 86¢; No. 7, 85¢; No. 8, 84¢; No. 9, 83¢; No. 10, 82¢; No. 11, 81¢; No. 12, 80¢; No. 13, 79¢; No. 14, 78¢; No. 15, 77¢; No. 16, 76¢; No. 17, 75¢; No. 18, 74¢; No. 19, 73¢; No. 20, 72¢; No. 21, 71¢; No. 22, 70¢; No. 23, 69¢; No. 24, 68¢; No. 25, 67¢; No. 26, 66¢; No. 27, 65¢; No. 28, 64¢; No. 29, 63¢; No. 30, 62¢; No. 31, 61¢; No. 32, 60¢; No. 33, 59¢; No. 34, 58¢; No. 35, 57¢; No. 36, 56¢; No. 37, 55¢; No. 38, 54¢; No. 39, 53¢; No. 40, 52¢; No. 41, 51¢; No. 42, 50¢; No. 43, 49¢; No. 44, 48¢; No. 45, 47¢; No. 46, 46¢; No. 47, 45¢; No. 48, 44¢; No. 49, 43¢; No. 50, 42¢; No. 51, 41¢; No. 52, 40¢; No. 53, 39¢; No. 54, 38¢; No. 55, 37¢; No. 56, 36¢; No. 57, 35¢; No. 58, 34¢; No. 59, 33¢; No. 60, 32¢.

Seized With Cramps.

Vincennes, Ind., June 6.—While George Terry, aged 25, was attempting to rescue his 12-year-old nephew from drowning in the Embarras river near here he was seized with cramps and sank before assistance could be given. The body was not recovered. Terry's home was in St. Louis.

OHIO VILLAGE WASHED AWAY

Storms Do Serious Damage Throughout the Buckeye State.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED

President of Ohio Liquor Dealers for Municipal Control of Saloons—Chadwick Testimony Suppressed—Move Against the Ice Trust—Live News of Buckeyedom.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Much damage was done by the storm here and in the suburbs and surrounding towns. On Mount Auburn many houses were unroofed and trees blown down. A portion of the roof of Christ hospital was blown off. On Walnut Hills many trees were uprooted. The city parks also suffered considerable damage. Trees and roofs were blown down at Hartwell, Wyoming, Elmwood Place, Bond Hill and Oakley. Many shade trees were blown down at Bellevue, Ky. In the city buildings and wires were damaged.

Scottown, with a population of 200, and situated near Ironton, O., was washed away. Not a house was left on its foundations. Mrs. Sayre and daughter, Mrs. Perry Mannon, were drowned. Four others were seriously injured. The disaster was due to a flood caused by a heavy rain lasting six hours. The town is situated at the confluence of branches of the Indian and Guyan creeks. The valley above Scottown is long and narrow and the flood swept everything before it. Four iron bridges were washed away and many horses were drowned. The damage to crops cannot be estimated.

City Control of Saloons.

Columbus, O., June 6.—President Joseph Bott opened the third annual convention of the Ohio Liquor league at Schenck's hall by proposing that at the session of the legislature in 1908 a bill be pushed to place the control of saloons entirely in the hands of municipalities. The provisions of the measure are: The repeal of all present temperance measures, including the Alkin and Jones laws; the levying of a direct state tax of \$105 per annum on each saloon and local tax by city or village of not more than \$400 or less than \$100; the appointment of a liquor tax commission of four citizens by mayors and presidents of boards of township trustees, such commission to have authority by majority vote to issue or refuse certificates for doing business.

Cassie Chadwick's Testimony.

Pittsburg, June 6.—Cassie L. Chadwick's testimony in the suit of Mrs. W. C. Jutte against J. W. Friend and F. N. Hoffstad, which is said to contain some sensational information relative to the financial operations through which Mrs. Chadwick is serving a sentence in the Ohio State prison at Columbus, was presented to the court but not made public and from present indications it is possible that its contents will never be disclosed. After examining the papers Judge Shafer announced that the arguments on the admissibility of the evidence would be heard in chambers, as the defense objected to the court entertaining the evidence. The hearing of the arguments in chambers is to keep the matter from becoming public, as the arguments are never made a matter of record.

Struck by Lightning.

Lima, O., June 6.—As he stepped across the threshold of his home on the William Hay farm, near Harild, this county, George Hedge, a farm hand, was struck by a bolt of lightning and fell dead in his tracks. Hedge came here from Wisconsin and leaves a widow and four children. Severe electrical storms occurred throughout the county, and much damage is reported.

Case of Glanders.

Portsmouth, O., June 6.—Dr. Paul White, of the state board of agriculture, arrived in the city to investigate a case of glanders developed by a horse owned by the Williams Lumber company. This is the first case in the state for several years and serious apprehension is felt that it will become epidemic.

Contest in Fourteenth.

Mansfield, O., June 6.—The Fourteenth District Republican congressional convention met here and after taking 37 ballots, recessed. J. F. Laning, Frank V. Owen, George H. Chamberlain and Congressman A. R. Webber are the candidates.

Moves on Ice Trust.

Cincinnati, O., June 6.—County Prosecutor Rulison will this week open his investigation into the so-called ice trust. Complaint has been made to the prosecutor that the rise in price of ice, almost 100 per cent., has been general.

Peter Schwab Ill.

Hamilton, O., June 6.—Peter Schwab, the millionaire brewer and Democratic politician, was removed to Mercy hospital from his home. He is threatened with typhoid fever.

Doings of Dunkards.

Dayton, O., June 6.—The annual convention of the Old German Baptistists, commonly known as Dunkards, closed its sessions. The observance of the rites of foot washing was a feature, and several hundred not members of the order witnessed the exercise. The feet of those undergoing the washing was dried with the hair of each other. At the business session it was practically unanimous that telephones and automobiles should be let severely alone. A query regarding the use of traction cars, however, met with no sympathy, and this mode of travel may be used. It was reported that the old German congregation now numbers over 5,000 in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The next convention will be held in California.

Bank Quits.

Roseville, O., June 6.—The Farmers and Merchants' Saving bank closed its doors and will go into liquidation. It is expected that the depositors will be paid in full.

WELLMAN

Expedition First One Based on Study of Arctic Meteorology.

Paris, June 6.—Walter Wellman, the American Arctic explorer, lectured before the French Meteorological society. He presented the greetings of Prof. Willis L. Moore, of Washington, chief of the United States weather bureau. The lecturer declared that his expedition was the first one based on study of Arctic meteorology. The problem of aerial navigation, he said, had been solved and the limitations of speed and distance overcome by means of prudence and carrying a big cargo of petroleum on board a strong airship. The Arctic region, Mr. Wellman declared, was more favorable to airship work than France or the United States, because of the constancy of the temperature about zero and continuous daylight and also because of the practicability of using guide ropes and other drag anchors. The Wellman expedition, he said, will utilize the true seamanship of the aerial sea and not depend on a raft as Andre did in his aerial attempt.

Missouri Democrats for Bryan.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 6.—The platform adopted by the Missouri Democratic state convention declares that William J. Bryan was defeated by corrupt campaign contributions by trusts and that he is the greatest American Democrat and that Missouri demands his election to the presidency in 1908; declares against issuing free transportation to political conventions by railroads and asks reduction of passenger rates. It denounces the tariff and censures President Roosevelt for favoring present system, after declaring for tariff revision. It also censures President Roosevelt for his stand on the railroad bill, and the Republican party for not giving statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

OPENING SESSION

CASE AGAINST SMOOT

It May Drag Along Three Years More.

TO VOTE ON THE TYPE OF CANAL

Congress Tired of the Question—Kittredge's Bill For Sea Level Plan May Be Considered Soon—Sulzer, Who Fights For His People.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington, June 6. (Special.)—By declaring that Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat in the United States senate the committee on privileges and elections has merely brought the case into the senate, and should that body adopt such a resolution the act would not remove the Utah senator. It is an expression of opinion and opens up the discussion of constitutional phases of the affair which will doubtless last if pressed until Senator Smoot's term expires by limitation. It is a difficult thing to remove a senator when nothing of a criminal or immoral nature is proved against him. Smoot's offense is that he is an apostle of the Mormon church. Nothing has been proved against him save that and that was acknowledged at the outset. All that is charged against him, say the men who oppose any movement ousting him from his seat, was acknowledged at the time he was allowed to be sworn in three years ago, a proceeding to which all senators then assented.

Three Years More.
Perhaps there may be a vote on the Smoot case in the next session or the next term of congress, but it really looks as if the case would be with us for three years more and that the fight against him would continue until the close of his term. It has taken more than three years to get a report from the committee, over the effect of which the lawyers are now in dispute. On that basis how long will it take the senate to decide? Not only has the senate got to determine the facts developed in the committee, but it also has a number of constitutional questions which it must thrash out. The prospects for any definite conclusion are very remote.

To Vote on Canal Type.

Every effort will be made to secure a vote in the senate on the type of the Panama canal before the subject can be brought forward in an effort to have it grafted on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The senate managers want to avoid a deadlock between the two houses on this subject or a prolonged discussion, which is sure to ensue if the sea level plan is voted upon in the big supply bill. It looks as if an early vote on the Kittredge bill for a sea level type might be taken because there is no great desire to talk on the subject. In fact, I rather think congress is somewhat tired of the canal question, as there has been so much of it during the past few years. Not only has there been a great deal of talk in congress, but in committees and reports there has been a great overproduction of canal discussion.

Landis and Williams.

During the stand pat speech of Charles B. Landis of Indiana he quoted from a speech made by Senator Bailey when the latter was leader of the minority in the house. A little later the subject was referred to again, and Landis asked Minority Leader Williams if Bailey did not make the remark attributed to him.

"I assume the gentleman has accurately quoted what Bailey said," replied Williams.

"I am sure you know what Bailey said," insisted Landis, "because you applauded when the speech was made."

"I do not remember whether I did or not," answered Williams, "but I was so in the habit of applauding Joe Bailey that I reckon I did."

"Yes," responded Landis. "I would say that the gentleman's mental machinery seems to be working a little sluggishly this morning."

"I do not know about that," was all the reply Williams made.

Fights For His People.
Representative Sulzer of New York never lets up in a fight for anything that concerns his people. Many of the victims of the Slocum disaster were residents of his district, and he has never allowed an opportunity to pass which would secure for them some redress in the way of government compensation for the injuries which the survivors received and indemnity to those whose relatives were killed. There is some question whether or not the United States can be made legally responsible for such damages, but Sulzer is insisting that the matter should be tested.

Responsibility on Fairbanks.
The new rule which the senate has adopted which prevents introduction of what is known as "morning business," being reports, petitions and the introduction of bills, makes Vice President Fairbanks responsible for "choking off" a senator who attempts to put in business after the so-called "morning hour." The vice president is obliged to decline to receive such "morning business" without any suggestion being made to that effect by a senator.

It has often occurred heretofore that a senator would be interrupted in the middle of a speech by a dozen senators putting in bills, petitions and reports that might just as well wait until the next day. The vice president will enforce the rule. The first person caught in an attempt to violate the rule was Senator Koraker, and the next was President Pro Tem, Frye, a skilled parliamentarian.

CARELESS DRESSING.

Something of Which No Woman Should Ever Be Guilty.

Nothing so accentuates fading loveliness as carelessness of dress.

It is wonderful what a little careful grooming will do for a woman.

Let her touch her eyebrows with vaseline to bring out the luster, let her bathe her lips with aromatic toilet water, dust her hair with a bit of pink powder, have her hair dressed in a dainty, pretty way—and, lo, there is the light of inspiration and sweetness that is most delightful and bewitching.

There are good and bad cosmetics, sane and insane ways of beautifying.

Choose the right road, then go ahead and you will be amazed to find how you can chop off a year of your life every twelve months instead of bitching on one.

Try it.
As a usual thing women are unattractive of face and figure for the reason that they are ignorant of the plain laws of health and the more fascinating rules of outward beautifying.

Beauty is a very far reaching word. It means that one must first of all be nice and neat and clean; second, that one should be amiable; third, that one should make the best of one's good points and learn to hide or overcome the bad ones.

There is many a woman who, having spent a few cents for a little jar of complexion cream, becomes deeply interested in the matter, and, like the butterfly evolving from the caterpillar, gradually transforms herself from an ugly duckling into a very beautiful bird of paradise.

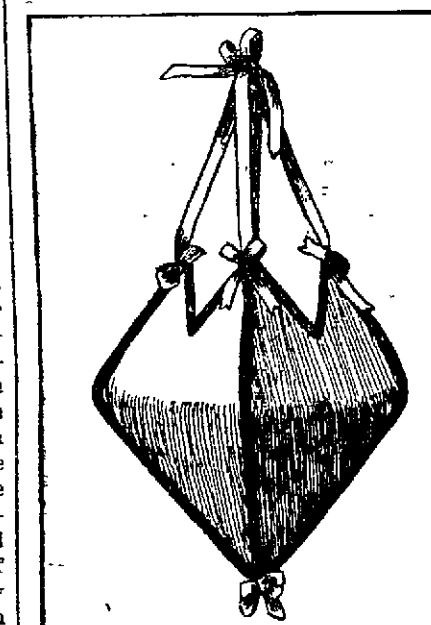
She acquires a certain amount of pride in always looking her best, speaking her best, acting her best and doing her best.

You can't expect more than that from a real angel.—Philadelphia Press.

HAIR RECEIVER.

Convenient and Necessary Article For the Toilet Table.

Neatness with comb and brush is one of the commandments of the dainty woman, and every woman should have on her dressing table some sort of a hair receiver which should be used every time her comb and brush is used.



CONVENIENT HAIR RECEIVER.

The pretty receptacle for combs shown in the accompanying illustration is made of a soft shade of blue linen, four diamond shaped pieces lined with white silk, seventeen inches long and nine wide. Sew to within four inches of top, having seams to outside bag. Bind all with white ribbon, turn four corners so lining will show and fasten hanger and bottom with bows of blue and white ribbon.—St. Louis Republic.

Some Toilet Necessaries.

If the odor is not unpleasant to any one in your family keep a small glass bottle on your dressing table containing camphor. A few drops applied every three or four hours will effectively check a cold sore, and if you have fears that your breath is not quite sweet a few drops in a glass of water used to rinse the mouth will impart a pleasant freshness and remove any trace of odor. Another desirable accessory to a dressing table is tincture of benzoin, a few drops in warm water making a pleasant gargle for sore throat, while every woman knows of its softening and bleaching qualities when used, greatly diluted, on the hands. Witch hazel or arnica should be in every medicine cabinet to apply to cuts and bruises. A piece of pumice stone will be found a great convenience in removing stains and callouses from the hands.

A Bad Habit.

There is a very bad habit which is all too easily acquired by young and old women who receive friends in the evening. It is that of pulling down the shades and turning out the lights the moment the front door is closed. It almost says, "There, that is over with, thank goodness." This recalls a plan that has become the habit of a married couple who have many friends in the different walks of life. It is to allow twelve hours to pass before criticising anything said or done by a departed guest. After that time had elapsed other interests have crowded out the memory of eccentricities or peculiarities of speech and action.

The Fair Brunette.

What is called a "fair brunette," where the skin is so delicate and the eyes violet or dark blue and the hair dark brown, must be careful in selecting strong colors that will kill her delicate complexion; no such choice as bright yellow or vivid red, but rather the less pronounced shades of both, and all maize, golden browns, gold fairs, pale coral, salmon pink and all very blue.

FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH INSECT ENGINEERING A WIZARD AT COOKING

Features of Institute Founded by John D. Rockefeller.

ART IS SACRIFICED TO UTILITY

Filtered Air Supplied to the Laboratories and Living Quarters of the Animals Used in Experiments—Not a Particle of Dust Can Get Into Any Operating Room.

The Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research, which was formally opened in New York the other day, is situated on a hill and is one of the most conspicuous although plain structures for blocks around, says the New York Sun. As becomes a scientific edifice, it has little interior ornamentation. Art is sacrificed to utility, and yet there is a severe sort of architectural cleanliness about the place, inside and out, that impresses and attracts. The building has its own electric light and refrigerating plants, and, like very few other buildings used for scientific purposes, all the air that is drawn into the various suits of laboratories and the living quarters of the animals that are used in the multifarious experiments is filtered.

The air is admitted into a compartment in the cellar, from which it is sucked by fans through closely woven thin canvas "filter bags" dangling like the legs of enormous stockings from the vent pipes connected with out of doors. Not a particle of dust can get into any room where experiments are in progress. There is a register in every room, and a fan is constantly going to carry off gases incidental to experimentation.

The laboratories of the institute are for investigations in experimental pathology, bacteriology and physiology and physiological and pathological chemistry. At present there are twelve experimenters at work under the supervision of Dr. Simon Flexner, director of laboratories. About twenty-four students who must be graduated physicians with ideas and enthusiasm for knowledge can be accommodated in the institute at one time. One of the most sanguine and industrious of the young men now working in a laboratory is Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of Japan, who declares that the institute is ahead of anything that he has ever seen abroad, except perhaps one establishment in Germany, to which the Rockefeller is not inferior.

The operating suits of the institute, in which only animals are the subjects, are on the second, third and fourth floors and the roof. There are two suits on the roof, where most of the dogs and many other animals, such as guinea pigs, rabbits and white rats, are kept. In an annex on the ground floor are goats for use in serum experiments chiefly, large dogs, sixteen monkeys and hundreds of guinea pigs, white rats, rabbits and birds. The fourth floor is devoted mainly to X ray and microbe photography.

The monkey house is kept always at a temperature of 70 degrees by thermostat. Two of the biggest of the simians and the healthiest are called "immunes." They have been treated with antitoxins of several sorts. It is said they are impervious to spinal meningitis, and they are doing the cause of medicine and humanity much more good than any of their free brethren who are hurling coconuts at one another in the jungles. They will receive further attention from the doctors later. None of the animals look half as unhappy as most of their kind that have a chance of becoming a martyr to the small boy rather than to science. They live in a microbeless atmosphere and have all they can eat.

Every animal is thoroughly washed and fumigated before it is put on the operating table. There are animal bathtubs and steel wire cages where they are dried out by the application of currents of warm air. Many of the dogs are of the kind that nobody would have as a gift, just vagrant curs that have a mighty hard time getting a living from ash and garbage cans. They are brought to the institute and sold by men who look almost as forlorn as the dogs themselves.

In every laboratory there are sterilizers, incubators for the development of cultures, and refrigerators. There are three sinks, arranged one below the other, like steps, and covered with wire screens, in which are kept the institute's frogs, essential in certain experiments. One faucet supplies the water to all three tanks, and it is kept running constantly.

The institute was founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1901, and its purpose is "to advance by investigation the science of medicine." It not only carries on experiments in its laboratories, but awards money grants to those who are engaged in medical research elsewhere. Grants are awarded upon application of the board of directors, consisting of Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, president; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden of New York, vice president; Dr. L. Emmett Holt of New York, secretary; Dr. Christian A. Herter of New York, treasurer; Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, director of laboratories; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York and Dr. Theobald Smith of Boston.

Applicants for aid in medical research are required to tell why they need assistance, the nature of the problems they are working on and their qualifications. The result of the investigators' work is published if it is deemed worthy of publication in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, is used bimonthly by the institute.

Marital Spirit in China.

In China volunteer militias are being formed. Thousands of young men are enlisting and meet twice a week for drill.

FEATS OF THE CARPENTER-BEE AND THE TUMBLEBUG.

The Sexton Beetle Is an Expert Gravedigger—Wonderful Skill of the Spider and the Great Strain That His Elastic Web Will Bear.

Long before man had thought of the saw fly had used the same tool, made after the same fashion and used in the same way, for the purpose of making slits in the tranches of trees so that she might have a secure place to deposit her eggs. The carpenter bee, with only the tools which nature has given her, cuts a round hole, the full diameter of her body, through thick boards and so makes a retreat in which she can have a safe retreat in which to rear her young. The tumblebug, without derrick or machinery, rolls over large masses of dirt many times her own weight, and the sexton beetle will in a few hours bury beneath the ground the carcass of a comparatively large animal. All these feats require a degree of instinct which in a reasoning creature would be called engineering skill, but none of them is as wonderful as the feats performed by the spider. This extraordinary little animal has the faculty of propelling her threads directly against the wind, and by means of her slender cords she can haul up and suspend bodies which are many times her own weight.

Some years ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers in which it was said that a spider had suspended an unfortunate mouse, raising it from the ground and leaving it to perish miserably between heaven and earth. Would be philosophers made great fun of the statement and ridiculed it unmercifully. I know not how true it was, but I know that it might have been true.

Some years ago in the village of Havana in the state of New York a spider entangled a milk snake in her threads and actually raised it some distance from the ground, and this, too, in spite of the struggles of the reptile, which was alive.

By what process of engineering did this comparatively small and feeble insect succeed in overcoming and lifting up by mechanical means the mouse or the snake? The solution is easy enough if we only give the question a little thought.

The spider is furnished with one of the most efficient mechanical implements known to engineers—viz, a strong elastic thread. That the thread is strong is well known. Indeed, there are few substances that will support a greater strain than the silk of the silkworm or the spider, careful experiment having shown that for equal sizes the strength of these fibers exceeds that of common iron. But notwithstanding its strength the spider's thread would be useless as a mechanical power if it were not for its elasticity. The spider has no blocks or pulleys, and therefore it cannot cause the thread to divide up and run in different directions, but the elasticity of the thread more than makes up for this and renders possible the lifting of an animal much heavier than a mouse or a snake. This may require a little explanation.

Let us suppose that a child can lift a six pound weight one foot high and do this twenty times a minute. Furnish him with 350 rubber bands, each capable of pulling six pounds through one foot when stretched. Let these bands be attached to a wooden platform on which stands a pair of horses weighing 2,100 pounds, or rather more than a ton. If now the child will go to work and stretch these rubber bands singly, hooking each one up as it is stretched, in less than twenty minutes he will have raised the pair of horses one foot.

We thus see that the elasticity of the rubber bands enables the child to divide the weight of horses into 350 pieces of six pounds each, and, at the rate of a little less than one every three seconds, he lifts all these separate pieces one foot, so that the child easily lifts this enormous weight.

Each spider's thread acts like one of the elastic rubber bands. Let us suppose that the mouse or snake weighed half an ounce and that each thread is capable of supporting a grain and a half. The spider would have to connect the mouse with the point from which it was to be suspended with 150 threads, and if the little quadruped was once swung off his feet he would be powerless. By pulling successively on each thread, and shortening it a little, the mouse or snake might be raised to any height within the capacity of the building or structure in which the work was done. So that to those who have ridiculed the story we may justly say, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

What object the spider could have had in his work I am unable to see. It may have been a dread of the harm which the mouse or snake might work or it may have been the hope that the decaying carcass would attract flies, which would furnish food for the engineer. I can vouch for the truth of the snake story, however, and the object of this article is to explain and render credible a very extraordinary feat of insect engineering.—Follies of Science.

Wonderous Evolution.

"In the slow evolution of the race," mused the elephant, looking with languid interest at the throng of curious gazers that stood on the outside of the ropes and fed him with cakes, peanuts and candy, "how many millions of years it must require to evolve from the shapeless and rudimentary projection on the face of the creature called man the full and perfect proboscis!"

Considerate.

Nell—That horrid Mr. Hanson insisted upon kissing me last night. Belle—Why didn't you scream? Nell—I didn't want to scare the poor fellow.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Reminiscences of G. W. Harvey, Washington Epicure.

HAPPY WHEN FIXING UP A DINNER

Dyaters, Canvasback Duck and Terrapin His Specialties—His Restaurant in the National Capital, Which He Recently Sold, Famous For Many Years—How He Won In a Contest at Paris.

George Washington Harvey, the famous epicure and restaurant keeper of Washington, who has sold his business and will retire to contemplate at his ease his fifty years of good eating and drinking for both himself and his patrons, is a very short and a very fat man, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World. He has not been well for a year or two, but he has been around all the time telling his friends what delicacies he found in market and advising them how to get their selections cooked.

Harvey had three specialties. He considered all food except the oyster, the canvasback duck and the terrapin mere raw materials, with which results sometimes most gratifying could be accomplished. Ducks, oysters and terrapin he considered the finest gifts of the Creator to mankind, and he devoted most of his research and knowledge of the culinary art to serving these.

His bill of fare contained almost 200 oyster dishes, many of them unique. If a good dinner were needed and Harvey were asked about it, he would always select oysters—and he had some special beds—terrapin cooked in his own style and a duck. When canvasbacks were not plentiful and good he served others, but the pinnacle of his accomplishment was with a canvasback.

Harvey knew every famous or notable or noticeable American who came to Washington. The reputation of his steamed-oysters is universal. Almost every stranger in the city hustled down to his place to get half a peck or a peck of steamed. Harvey invented this method of cooking oysters. His "steamed bar" has been manned for years by the same waiters. His sauce is his own invention also.

When people wanted to have a real terrapin for dinner they usually went to Harvey, for he had the genuine eastern shore diamond backs in his cellar. There are plenty of things that pass for terrapin among the uninitiated. There is a Pennsylvania terrapin that can be had by the ton. Harvey knew all the tricks, but when he told you he would give you terrapin you got diamond back, and you paid for it. But that is another story. Harvey had a grip on the diamond back market. He gathered in most of the toadskin turtles that came this way. When the canvasbacks began flying south Harvey got the pick of the market.

He was jocular when fixing up a dinner. He kept his waiters for years. "Billy" has been there more than thirty years and John Scott nearly as long. "Uncle Peter," who died a year or two ago, had been opening oysters at the "raw box" more than forty years. Some of the cooks have been there more than a quarter of a century. Harvey used to waddle up and down through the dining room. If he saw a man who looked as if he needed some help he would give it. It was a favorite trick of his to go to a customer, look over his food and add a spoonful of sauce or something of the kind himself. He knew what the finishing touch should be. When there was a terrapin feast on he always stood by, saw that the sauce was right and brought out a little of his best wine.

He is very proud of his acquaintance. In his early days he and Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, formed the Canvasback club and gave great feasts. All the great men were his guests.

Harvey went to Paris a few years ago. His fame had preceded him, and he found many Americans there who knew about his skill in making good things to eat. His friends proclaimed that Harvey could make a better salad dressing than any cook France ever saw. The Frenchmen disputed it. In jig time a salad dressing contest was arranged between Harvey and two Parisian epicures, each of whom thought he had mastered all there was to know about salad dressing.

The contest came off in a restaurant. The three competitors called for the ingredients they wished and mixed their salads and then made their dressings. There was a large number of spectators, and the excitement was intense. Just before the mixers passed their salads over to the judges Harvey took a small leather case out of his pocket, picked out a little bottle, uncorked it and let a drop or two of a colorless liquid fall on the salad. Then he put the bottle back in his pocket, handed in his salad and waited for the verdict.

The judges tasted and tried and compared for half an hour. They unanimously decided that Harvey's salad won the prize not because it was intrinsically better than the salads of the Frenchman, but because the mysterious liquid he had put on it from the bottle added a strange, indefinable aroma that made the Harvey salad superior.

The Americans escorted Harvey to his hotel. When they were celebrating there one of them said to Harvey:

"George, what was it you put on that salad out of that bottle?"
"Nothing," said Harvey—"nothing at all but plain water out of the pump. I knew these Frenchmen were imaginative, and I thought I'd appeal to them, and I did apparently."

WONDERFUL MIRAGES.

Those Seen in the Winter Twilight in Northern Alaska.

The most wonderful mirages ever beheld by mortal eyes are those that are seen in the twilight winter days in northern Alaska. These remarkable ghastly pictures of things, both imaginary and real, are mirrored on the surface of the waste plains instead of upon the clouds or in the atmosphere. Mimic lakes and water courses fringed with vegetation are to be seen pictured as real as life on the surface of the snow, while grassy mounds, stumps, trees, logs, etc., which have an actual existence some place on the earth's surface, are outlined against mountains of snow in all kinds of fantastic shapes. Some of these objects are distorted and magnified into the shapes of huge, ungainly animals and reptiles of enormous proportions. The fogs and mists are driven across these wastes by the winds, and as the objects referred to loom up in the flying vapors they appear like living creatures and seem to be actually moving rapidly across the plain.

At other times they appear high in the air, but this is a characteristic of the northern mirages that are seen near the seashore. When the vapors and mists are driven out to sea the images mirrored in them appear to be lunging through the waters at a terrific rate of speed, dashing the spray high in the air, while huge breakers roll over them and onward toward the mountainous islands beyond and against which they all appear to be dashing. Monstrous serpents, apparently several hundred feet long, sometimes with riders on their backs, men on horseback thirty to fifty feet in height, animals and birds of all kinds of horrible shapes and colors seem to be hurrying past, racing and chasing each other until they are lost in the twilight fogs or dashed to pieces upon the rocky islands mentioned above and which are twenty miles out to sea.

THE RED SQUIRREL.

He Stores Very Little Food For Use In Winter.

In Maine—in fact, all over New England—red squirrels do not put by great hoards of any kind for winter use. When a Maine red squirrel has filled itself with acorns and beechnuts it will hide a few here and there—under leaves, in hollow logs, in cracks of rifted trees and among stone heaps.

An average red squirrel, having the run of an oak grove in the fall of the year, may in the course of two weeks hide away from two to four quarts of acorns, though they will be in perhaps twenty different places, and in no instance which we have noted has any nut been shelled.

The squirrel which plans a hoard of nuts and makes deliberate preparations for winter is the little chipmunk, or striped squirrel, which seeks winter quarters soon after heavy frosts and which remains in hiding all winter. The chipmunks often hide as many as two quarts of shelled beechnuts in one place. Their storehouses are, as a rule, under the ground, in sloping and sandy soil, the burrows having been dug with true engineering skill, so that no freshet can drown them out.

It is believed that most observing woodsmen will say that the red squirrels of this vicinity seldom make large caches of provisions for winter consumption and never shell the stored nuts. In fact, the red species have no need to pay much heed to such matters, as they are abroad and active in the coldest days of winter as much as they are in midsummer, so precautions for food are not demanded. As the red squirrels subsist for a good part of the year upon the cones of pines and spruces, which hang to the limbs, they do not care how deep or hard the snow may be, feeling secure in finding all the food they want among the tree-tops.—Bangor News.

Courage.

The greater part of the courage that is needed in the world is not of a heroic kind. Courage may be displayed in everyday life as well as in historic fields of action. There needs, for example, the common courage to be honest, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to speak the truth, the courage to be what we really are, and not to pretend to be what we are not, the courage to live honestly within our own means and not dishonestly upon the means of others.—Smiles.

Indian Ocean Serpents.

Among the most venomous serpents in the world are the marine snakes of the Indian ocean. They are the dread of fishermen, and it sometimes happens that vessels are obliged to thread their cables through barrels to prevent the reptiles from swarming on board. Great numbers of them may often be seen floating on the surface of the water as if asleep. They are exceedingly fierce and will commonly attack human beings without provocation.

When the Raven Was Milk White.

According to Mohammedan belief the ravens which Noah took with him on the ark were both pure white. When the ark had been riding the billows of the flood for thirty-three days one of the giraffes died, and the carcass was thrown overboard. No sooner had it struck the water than the ravens pounced upon it. For this Noah cursed them, and since that day they have been coal black.

The Disappointment.

May—It was too bad that Miss Trill disappointed the audience at the amateur performance. Elsie—But she didn't. She was able to appear after all. May—Yes, but it was generally supposed that she would not be able to appear.

MODEL SCHOOL PLAN

Novel Features of Building to Be Erected in Chicago.

REST ROOMS FOR THE TEACHERS

Big Lunchroom on the Top Floor and Bowling Alleys in Basement—Gymnasium Two Stories High, With a Running Track—Architect and Teachers to Collaborate—Assembly Hall to Seat Twelve Hundred.

An ideal high school, equipped with every appliance and convenience which can add to the comfort and happiness of both pupils and teachers, is to be erected in South Chicago by the board of education, says the Chicago Tribune. Under the roof of the proposed "model high school" will be found everything from a rest room for the weary teachers to bowling alleys for the recreation seeking pupils.

In building the high school no extravagance is to be allowed. The building when completed will cost no more than any of the other high schools which have been built recently. The luxuries will be in the arrangement. The school board's architect, Dwight L. Perkins, completed the rough drawings the other day, and before the final plans are drawn teachers and principals from all the high schools will be called into conference.

Principal Charles I. Parker had a conference with Architect Perkins and carefully went over the tentative plan. Mr. Parker urged that a bowling alley should be added.

"With tuberculosis everywhere, we should do all we can to give the boys and girls exercise which will develop their lungs," he declared. "The use of a bowling alley will give them splendid exercise, and it will keep the boys away from the saloons, where they are now compelled to go to bowl. It is no more wicked to roll balls down an alley than to run races around a track in the gymnasium."

The new high school already has been named after James H. Bowen. It will occupy the block along Eighty-ninth street between Marquette and Mainette streets. Its dimensions will be 293 feet by 314 feet, and it will cost approximately \$400,000.

One of the distinctive features of the building will be the great lunchroom to be built on the top floor instead of in the basement, as in the other high schools. This school restaurant, the largest ever planned for a Chicago school, will seat comfortably 750 pupils.

The assembly hall, which will seat 1,200, is to be built on the ground floor in the middle of the building. It also will be provided with seven exits, and a gallery will run around it on the level with the first floor. The assembly hall will be equipped with a stage large enough to accommodate 100 pupils.

West of the lobby, on the main floor, will be the principal's reception room, private office and fireproof vault. To the east of the lobby will be the rest rooms for the teachers, one for the men teachers and one for the women.

The building will have eighteen large class rooms, which will be lighted on two sides—on the one side from the street and on the other from a large area. In the front of the building on each floor will be the laboratories. The gymnasium will be 48 by 112 feet. It will be two stories high, the second story being used for the running track. Over it, on the third story, will be the large rooms where drawing will be taught.

GOLFER'S RARE STROKE.

Made the Tenth Hole in 185 Yard Drive.

Walton L. Crocker recently accomplished a feat that has been unparalleled in ten years of golf at the Country club, Brookline, Mass., says a Boston special dispatch to the New York World. Driving from the ninth tee he sent his ball not only the fine distance of 185 yards, but directly into the tenth hole.

But Mr. Crocker's joy was short lived. It is a rule of golf generally observed that a player making a hole in one stroke in a tournament has to treat all the other competitors. There were just 139 others in the tournament—the biggest field ever starting out at Clyde park—and when Mr. Crocker got through paying for refreshments it was dark, though the marvelous shot was made in the forenoon.

Firemen's "Roll of Honor."

An endeavor is being made in London to have placed in a prominent position in some public institution what is known as the firemen's "roll of honor." The roll is at present kept at Southwark Bridge road headquarters and is much prized by the men, says the London News. Upon the heavy oak framework are affixed small brass plates containing the names of the men who have lost their lives in fighting the flames.

Cora Exposition For Chicago.

The merchants of Chicago, through the Chicago Commercial association, have decided that Chicago is to have a corn exposition. It will be held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 13 at Tattersall's; says a Chicago dispatch. The association has voted to spend at least \$50,000 on the exposition, although it is believed that a much larger amount will be necessary owing to the probability of other attractions being added.

New Move of House of Commons.

Members of the new house of commons have started a prayer-meeting. It is held on Tuesday afternoons in one of the committee rooms.

UPTON SINCLAIR, BEEF TRUST EXPOSER

Character Study of "The Jungle" Author, Who
Forced Federal Action Against
the Meat Barons

Prodigious Worker, With a Joyous Outlook on Life—An Idealist, but
Practical and Militant—Modest With All His Success—Writes
at a Tearing Rate and Is Only Twenty-seven.
History of His Crowning Work That
Has Aroused the Public

BOOKS have often made crises. They have created, and precipitated, public sentiment. They have called the nation to action. Among such may be mentioned Thomas Paine's "Common Sense," which paved the way for the Declaration of Independence; Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which hurried on the antislavery struggle; and Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," which has forced governmental action against the beef trust.

Upton Sinclair looks like a boy, and, in fact, is a boy, being not yet twenty-eight years of age. The slight down on his cheek seems never to have known the touch of a razor. This impression is accentuated by two or three colorless hairs longer than the rest, such as those sometimes seen upon a woman's face. Some scientist has predicted that when the race reaches the heights of real civilization men will be as hairless as women. There are examples of that sort even now. The poet idealist Shelley, who seemed set far in the world out of some age far advanced, was one. Upton Sinclair, too, is an idealist, though a more practical, and militant one, than was Shelley. He has the same dream that was in the poet's heart, the dream of a gentler and more humane civilization in which brotherhood will be a fact rather than a preacher's phrase. He looks on the present era, as did Shelley on that of a

men are only beginning the ascent of the bill of fame he stands on its summit. His success has not spoiled him and will not let him hope. His ideal should save him from that also. It buoyed him up and carried him over the peril of being cast down by adversity; may it have the same buoyant power in carrying him over the greater peril of the inflation of prosperity. As long as one can forget himself he is safe. Fame sometimes makes us too conscious of our own personality. The world cannot spare men like Upton Sinclair. He has too much good in him, too much possibility. The big head, to put it plainly, has wrecked too many young men that have won too soon. May his belief in his dream preserve him from the puffing up of the personal. In the great upheaval that is upon us we need unselfish men and women, such as can merge themselves in mankind, such as can lose sight of themselves in the vision of truth. Mr. Sinclair has shown that he could do this in the past. It will be fortunate for him and for all if success shall not prevent him from doing it in the future.

At Home in the Limelight.

There is more than youthful immaturity in the face of "The Jungle" author, however. When the smile dies out—a certain purpose and mature strength takes its place. The forehead is broad and high, the eyes blue, steady

and so sweeping were the denials, evidently inspired by the trust, that Mr. Sinclair came out in an interview, in which still stronger accusations were made; charges were hurled at the packers by name, and he dared them to bring libel suits. When they failed to take up the gauntlet thus thrown down the public began to rub its eyes. In the meantime President Roosevelt had read the book and sent for the author. Two investigations were set on foot, and Sinclair turned over to the investigators all the material at hand. Several times Mr. Roosevelt and the author of "The Jungle" consulted. Then the public was suddenly startled by the report that the Beveridge bill for meat inspection had been tacked on to the agricultural appropriation bill and crowded through the senate under the threat that if it were not made a law the president would publish the findings of his investigators. Rushing to New York, Sinclair began his campaign of publicity, demanding that the president give out the report whatever was done with the Beveridge bill. At last the public became aroused and took a hand.

A Prodigious Worker.

The life of the young author has been about as many ups and downs as that of most. He was born in Baltimore. His parents are Virginians, and his fa-



HOUSE IN PRINCETON, N. J., WHERE "THE JUNGLE" WAS WRITTEN.

ther had gone to the Maryland metropolis as some sort of a fire insurance agent. The boy advanced rapidly in the public schools and graduated early from the high school. Then he took a course in the College of the City of New York, paying his way by writing jokes, stories or anything that would sell for the papers and magazines. When he was only seventeen he had turned out a tale of the dime novel, "Deedee Dick" variety. He was always a prodigious worker, writing at a tearing rate, having been known to turn out as much as 20,000 words in one day. Any one who knows anything about literary work will realize just how monumental a task this is. With many writers 2,000 words are considered a fair day's work. Young Sinclair ran at this steam engine rate while in school. Before he was twenty he had sent out a mass of stuff equal in volume to the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

After finishing at the New York college he took a four years' postgraduate course at Columbia, still doing literary "hack" work. It is said that he started on forty different courses and practically dropped them all. Finally at the age of twenty-two he left school and decided to write the "great American novel." Every young blade who aspired to a career in letters has harbored that dream of writing the "great American novel." It is as certain as the measles or the bumps Sinclair not only dreamed of it, but went about the task, tearing through it at the same mile a minute gait that he does most of his work. Finally it was done, and with high hopes he started to the publisher. It was the old story. That particular gatekeeper of the road to literary eminence had no suspicion of future "Jungles" wrapped up in this young man's consciousness and sent the story back. Then the manuscript went the rounds. It is said that it made a record in the matter of rejections, having been passed up more times than any other tale ever offered. All the book publishers in the country had the privilege of "returning it with thanks." Then the magazine editors got a whack at it and were quite as enthusiastic in rejecting it as had been the book men. In the end it had scored the unprecedented number of thirty-seven refusals. Finally it was published, and the public rejected it with a unanimity greater than that of the publishers. A. H. H.

Starved and Dreamed.

In the meantime the young man was going through a "hard street" hand to mouth existence. That was probably even worse than that of his "Jungle" hero, Jurgis. To make it all worse, he had been married at the age of twenty-one to a beautiful and talented Miss Fuller, daughter of a prominent family. He was really so. Just how the two ever lived together, but themselves will ever know, and they probably try to forget it. Sometimes he had any money. Maybe it was against his principles. At a moment he starved and dreamed, then starved and dreamed some more, and all the time continued writing at a tearing rate.

He told about all these struggles and the agonies of his life and despises behind them the life of Arthur Stirling. "I wrote 'The Jungle' all my own words and so I kept it with me like a chum, a faithful young poet, and put the double distilled quintessence of both in his book. So realistic was that literary work that it was the critics took it for a true portrait of some hickless young 'Whitey' who had the hoax laid quite a little run before the discovery was made that it was only fiction after all. Yet there was more truth in the fiction than the critics dreamed.

While writing one of his books Sinclair lived in a tent on an island in the St. Lawrence river, subsisting on fish, game and anything or nothing, as the

case happened. Frequently it was nothing. So cold the weather grew before the task was done and so scarce was the fuel that one night the young man had to burn down his tent to keep from freezing. Sinclair was never a very practical youth. In fact, he was so impractical that it proved him a genius.

The result of the fish eating, tent burning trip was "Manassas," a Phantasy, which fell about as flat as the others. It was at about this time, three years ago to be exact, that Upton Sinclair became a socialist. Henceforth he had a purpose. "The Jungle" is the result.

His First Real Success.

Before publishing this, however, he wrote a civil war story, "Manassas," which was printed in 1904. It was intended to be the first of a trilogy, but the other two never have appeared. "Manassas" was a success in a small way, the first real one the boy author had scored.

For two or three years he had dreamed of writing a story that would expose the trusts, and some of the beef trust revelations turned his eyes in that direction. Going to Packington, Chicago, he lived in the midst of scenes he would describe, for many weeks. Being somewhat known as a socialist, the workmen in the packing houses, most of whom are socialists, freely gave him the facts.

The book was mostly written in a little shanty that he had built with his own hands at Princeton, N. J. He still lives in that house, though later additions have been made. Here he spends his time in farming, writing and dreaming of the co-operative commonwealth.

He did not write "The Jungle" at the railroad speed at which he had torn through his other books. He was about nine months at the actual placing of it on paper. He has said that so much did he feel the story that to hold up the picture to the end almost killed him. He lived that story. Others live it while reading it.

"The Jungle" was first published in the Appeal to Reason. Then it was offered in book form to a New York publishing house, who decided to take it, provided certain changes were made. Sinclair refused to make them. Another house got the book. The rest is history. J. A. EDGERTON.

ANECDOTES OF DAVITT.

A Moonlighter's Joke on the Irish Patriot.

In his "Recollections" William O'Brien, M. P., relates this story concerning his confrere, the late Michael Davitt, the famous Irish patriot and organizer of the Irish Land league, when the latter was carrying on a campaign against the moonlight outrages so prevalent in the south of Ireland a few years ago.

The principal form the outrages took was the destruction of cattle belonging to Lord —, and the moonlighters took the ingenious vengeance of eating as well as killing the cattle in order to deprive Lord — of all evidence.

After a speech in which the orator denounced the moonlighters roundly to a crowd Mr. Davitt was entertained at dinner in the local hotel. After dinner he was waited upon by a group of stalwart young men, the ringleader of whom said:

"That was a fine speech of yours to-day, Mr. Davitt. You were a bit hard on the boys, but they have no grudge against you for it. I hope you made a good dinner anyway."

"Never ate a primer piece of beef in my life," replied the politician.

"I'm not surprised at that," remarked the moonlighter captain; "it was the best cut off one of Lord —'s bullocks!"

A good story of Michael Davitt was revived by the Illustrated London News apropos of the publication of his book, "The Boer Fight for Freedom." The story pertains to one of Davitt's speeches as organizer of the Irish Land league and runs as follows:

"He lashed his large audience into a sort of frenzy by his strictures upon English rule and Irish slavery. During his most impassioned and eloquent, if least loyal, passage he was interrupted by the arrival of the government shorthand reporter, who dashed up on an outside 'jaunting car' accompanied by three members of the Irish constabulary with rifles and side arms fixed. The fresh arrival immediately prepared to take down the words that were burning from the man who was at that time second to none, including Charles Stewart Parnell, as the chosen of the people. Davitt paused and gazed at his new hearer, who awaited him, notebook and pencil in hand, and then, turning to a mass of upturned faces, he finished his peroration in the wild eloquence of his native language, and heaven knows what treason he emitted, for certainly the government reporter did not as he gazed blankly at the speaker. The audience understood and appreciated his purport, expressing their approbation in wild and unbounded screams and shouts."

Kansas City "Pikers" to Organize.

"My name it is Joe Bowers. I've got a brother here. I came from old Missouri. All the way from Pike."

This is to be the motto of the "Pikers" club of Kansas City, Mo., which is being organized by W. C. Reynolds, an attorney, says the Kansas City Star. Its members will be people who were born in Pike county, Mo. There are about 200 of them in Kansas City. There is a similar club in St. Louis, with 300 members.

A New Anaesthetic.

"Chlorhydrate of paraminoben-zoyl-diethylamino-ethanol" is the scientific name for a new anaesthetic discovered by the German Professor Einhorn, says Le Petit Bleu of Paris.

CONTROL OF ENERGY.

Is It Possible For the Human Race to Avert Extinction?

The only conceivable way in which the human intelligence can ever succeed in averting the "procession of the great year" is not by postponing the issue, but by reversing the process. The question is this. While energy is being dissipated in accordance with the natural law, can we so manipulate things as to accumulate energy, making the unavailable available—notwithstanding the fact that cosmic processes seem to be essentially irreversible? Now there is assuredly no inherent reason why we should not accomplish this. It is true that hitherto all the atomic evolution that has been observed is atomic disintegration. We may speak now, indeed, of the analysis of the elements. But so it was, we may remember, that the older chemistry began, and yet analytic chemistry was the precursor of synthetic chemistry. We began by breaking up compounds, but now we can make them—can, indeed, make compounds hitherto unknown in nature. Similarly, it is more than probable that we shall ere long learn to achieve the synthesis of the elements as well as their analysis. No energy is ever lost. Even when the radium atom, itself the child of the uranium atom, breaks down and dissipates its energy, ending, it is supposed, as the dull atom of lead, the original energies are not destroyed. Why should they not be gathered up again and thus again become available? Are matter and energy to go on their way, ultimately destroying the human race? For myself, I incline to the view that victory will rest at last with "man's unconquerable mind."—C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S., in Harper's Magazine.

LIZARDS OF BARBADOS.

They Can Change Color and Drop Their Tails at Will.

The green lizards which swarm on every tree certainly have the hardest life of any creatures in Barbados, since their flesh is so delicate that everything eats them which can catch them. Cats, fowls, birds, monkeys and snakes all devour the poor lizards, which have only two methods of defending themselves, both very inadequate for the purpose. One is their power of changing their color, whereby they can appear bright green at one moment on the leaf of an aloe and then dark chocolate brown on a piece of damp earth. If this does not conceal them from their enemy they drop their tails. The caudal appendage jumps from the ground and makes a frantic dance all by itself, and if the pursuer is deluded into seizing it the lizard avails itself of the chance to escape and grow another tail.

For the rest the poor lizards are harmless things, with pathetic eyes, in which lurks an expression of weariness and disillusion, as though they were as old as the world itself and had found it all vanity and vexation of spirit. They are fond of plaintive music and will enter at the open windows when a piano is playing and sit listening and nodding their queer flat heads and looking out of those wistful eyes at the player till he or she, if of an imaginative temperament, might fancy she were playing to an audience of transmigrated souls.—Chambers' Journal.

Right!

"I know one place where a man's good name doesn't count."
"Where can that be?"
"On an umbrella."—American Spectator.

CARE OF THE EAR.

Never put anything in the ear for the relief of toothache.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging.

Never apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed.

Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears.

Never strike or box a child's ears. This has been known to rupture the drumhead and cause incurable deafness.

Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness. Wear an oiled silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body enters it. Leave it absolutely alone and have a physician attend to it.

Cigar Smoke and Love.

In Spain the lighting of a cigar indicates a betrothal. In that country a person wishing to become betrothed to the girl of his choice offers her a flower or takes a light from a cigar or a cigarette if she happens to have one in her mouth, and thereupon, provided there is no impediment in the birth months and years of the respective parties, steps are at once taken to arrange for the payment of the dowry. The families of the bride and bridegroom have each to provide at least \$1,000. In California, as in certain parts of India, a lighted taper or a lighted pipe betokens the acceptance of the suitor for the hand of a lady in marriage. In Siberia it is the custom that when a suitor has been accepted by a girl she presents him with a box of cigars and a pair of slippers as a sign that he is to be master in the house.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

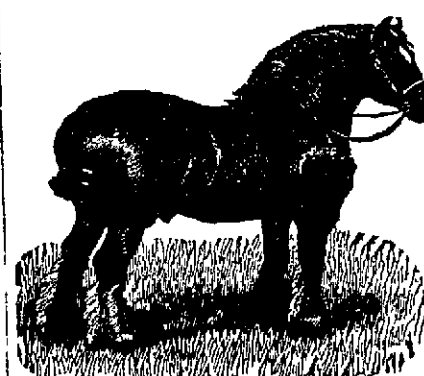
And there's more in it than the money, for we teach boys methods of success—we teach them how to work out their problems, teach them salesmanship, which is one of the best paid abilities in the business world. It's worth something to a boy to be connected with a large, successful house.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906

Are you going to use potted ham in your picnic sandwiches to any extent this summer?

It will be noted in the dispatches from the Plum Ridge mining region that it is mostly the foreigners who are "in an ugly mood."

It has been proved without a doubt that incubators were in successful operation among the ancient Egyptians. Indeed, most of our cherished "modern improvements" were known to the benighted ancients and about the only advantage that we possess over them is, as a learned professor points out, that we are alive while they are mostly dead.

The circumstances which have made necessary the calling out of the state troops are greatly to be deplored. The public may be divided in its views as to the rights and wrongs of the miners' demands which the operators have refused, but there can be no division of opinion concerning the necessity for maintaining law and order in Jefferson county or any other part of Ohio.

A Bryanite organ in Missouri declares that there will be no doubt about the state if its favorite runs again for President in 1908. "Applying this rule," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "how about the country as a whole? The only Northern states carried by Bryan in 1900 were Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada, with a total electoral vote of thirteen."

It begins to look as though congress would not adjourn before July 1. People who are afraid that our statement are going to be affected by the heat and leave undone those things which they ought to have done long ago should be reassured by the remark made yesterday by Uncle Joe Cannon. "We must stay here," said Uncle Joe to an inquiring reporter, "until we fix things all right." And what more can anyone ask?

The Pittsburg Dispatch injects the following observation into the arena of discussion: Invention having provided battleships to crush the foe, torpedoes to blow up battleships, destroyers to destroy the torpedoes, submarines to wipe out the destroyers, with all the rest, and finally a machine to send the submarines to a still lower depth, it gives the impression that the entire shooting match is predestined to destruction.

The address issued to the people of the United States by the National Liquor Dealer's convention professes a belief in temperance, obedience to the law, commends the temperance societies, declares intoxication a crime and the two greatest evils of the day to be drunkenness and disreputable saloons. As it then goes on to protest against the legislation designed to prevent those evils it is rather difficult to see exactly what the convention is driving at.

That there is honor among thieves is a question still unsettled in spite of Mr. Hornung and "Raffles." That there is kindness and courtesy in the hearts of highwaymen seems to have been demonstrated by the considerate specimens of this class who, after sandbagging their victim near Des Moines, Ia., for the purpose of robbing him, returned to him next day seven teeth which they had, as an accompanying note explained, "unintentionally knocked out."

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman is dead, and of the dead one speaks gently. It is better, therefore, to pass over the methods used by the Maryland statesman to gain power and position. The American people no longer countenance them. For the rest he began life as a page in the United States Senate and became an able politician and millionaire by his own unaided efforts. He had hosts of friends in the Democratic party and out of it who believed that he took correct stands on many political issues. His death closes a career interesting in many ways.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Leader, with unusual ingenuity of phraseology, perpetrates the following:
George Meredith, it is said, will write no more novels. Though both legs were fractured in an accident some months ago, he is, when his age is con-

sidered, making what seems to be surprising progress.
Literary critics will be interested in the Leader's implication that the noted novelist is debarré from writing because of the injury to his legs and may perhaps consider the suggestion as explaining his famous ambiguity and peculiar style.

A bomb was thrown at the General Federation of Women's Clubs now in session at St. Paul, when Miss Josephine Casey, representing the Union of Elevated Railroad Employees, addressed the assemblage. Miss Casey spoke strongly in favor of the organization of unions by women workers, and her remarks stirred the wrath of some of the club ladies who have been coping with the servant girl problem. In reply to the irate question of one of these ladies, who wanted to know why girls were so foolish as to decline to go into homes to work, where good wages, excellent board, a fine home and easy hours were obtainable, Miss Casey tartly responded that most working girls did not like housework and moreover did not intend to run homes for women who were too incompetent or too lazy to run them for themselves. Fancy the ructions that followed!

A great international bureau to run down bomb throwers is suggested by Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Russia and to Germany, and for many years one of America's foremost diplomats. Mr. White believes that the world must have co-operation if it is hoped to shake off the murderous, irresponsible creatures whose work is becoming so common and who have killed some of the ablest men in the United States and Europe. According to his plan the police departments in America and Europe would be empowered by the nations to work together, trace bomb-throwing anarchists to their hiding places and bring them to quick justice. Every band of anarchists would be kept under the closest watch, so that all their movements would be known. Mr. White sensibly observes that the "terrible evil of anarchism will have to be put down with an iron hand if society is to be safe. Not only should there be a union of nations in the matter, but laws should be enacted for the strictest and swiftest punishment. The people must be educated to consider the anarchist as the deadly enemy to society."

ENGLISH EDUCATION.
Schools of England and Wales Striving to Imitate Ours.

The schools in England and Wales, which are supported by taxation, are headed in the direction of the goal reached long ago by American public schools. In America the schools are secular. In England there are large numbers of schools maintained in part by religious denominations and in part by public taxation. When the act of 1902 placed these schools more fully under the control of public boards of education, yet allowing denominational teaching to the children, hundreds of citizens who held to other doctrines or practiced other forms of worship refused to pay the school rate and submitted to the sale of enough of their property to satisfy the demand. Opposition to the law was one of the causes of the overwhelming defeat of the late Unionist government.

The Liberal government, in accordance with its campaign promises, has prepared an education bill. It provides that after January 1, 1905, no school shall receive public money save those managed in accordance with its provisions. Among those provisions are these: That no religious test shall be made a condition of the employment of teachers; that no sectarian religious instruction shall be required from teachers paid by public money; and that denominational instruction may be given on only two mornings of the week, and that by persons paid by the particular denomination whose views are taught. In cities and large towns, where the parents of four-fifths of the children desire it, more time may be given to sectarian instruction by the regular teachers, but not at the public expense. In all schools, however, there may be reading from the Bible and prayer and a hymn at the opening.

Some opponents of the bill urge that religious instruction be excluded from the schools altogether; others are warning the government and the people against any movement in that direction. The influence of the Church of England is exerted almost solely against the government bill. The bishop of London writes that the religious instruction which is to be permitted in the schools built by the contributions of members of the established church is precisely the kind of such instruction which the schools were established to avoid.

The answer which the advocates of the bill give to this argument is that public money should not be used for providing instruction in the distinctive doctrines of any church.—Youth's Companion.

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Will be more homelike and attractive in a new dress of Green Seal Liquid Paint. For sale by Hawk Hardware Co.

LEVY KEPT AT FORMER FIGURES

New Fund for Highway Improvement was Created.

COMMISSIONERS MET MONDAY.

Stark County Agricultural Society Decides to Make Changes at the Fair Grounds—Canton Bank Cases—Jury for Criminal Cases Drawn.

Canton, June 5.—Levies on real and personal property in the county were made by the board of commissioners at a special meeting Monday afternoon for that purpose. The levy was kept at 5 95 mills, the same as in 1905. A new fund for the improvement of public highways was created, the levy being .25 mills. To balance, the levy on interest and debt and poor fund were reduced that amount.

Figures follow: Funds—County, 1.7 mills; judicial, .1 mill; poor, .1 mill; bridge, 1.1 mills; children's home, .3 mill; building, .5 mill; workhouse and agriculture, .2 mill; interest and debt, .1 mill; state and county roads, .2 mill; improvement of public highways, .25 mill; election, .22 mill; soldiers' relief, .3 mill.

At a meeting of the county commissioners with the officers of the Stark County Agricultural Society, Monday afternoon, it was decided to let the commissioners convert a large slate-roofed hog barn at the fair grounds into a horse barn. The officers of the agricultural society, it is said, were slow to give their consent. It is said that the building, when completed, will furnish sixty-five first class stalls for horses. A prominent Canton horseman said Tuesday that the increasing of the facilities for the proper care of horses would be a great attraction for horsemen, and would be an inducement for them to bring their strings here to train.

Judge W. W. Hole, of Salem, who has now under consideration motions to quash indictments against former Canton State bank officials and H. H. Miller, will not pass upon the motions until the circuit court has decided the question of the constitutionality of the penal section of the free banking act of 1891, which it announced it would do about Thursday. It was through some misunderstanding that Judge Hole was expected in Canton Monday to pass upon points raised in the last indictments concerning their sufficiency and validity under law. Judge Hole communicated with local officials Tuesday morning. He is spending a few days in the country, having finished his assignment at Lisbon for the week. While nothing could be learned from an authoritative source, it is believed the bank cases will be assigned for trial starting next week before Judge Ambler in this city. This would force a motion for change of venue that, according to expectations, undoubtedly will be filed as soon as the state takes the step, and in that event Judge Hole's assignment can be so arranged as to precipitate an almost instant opening of the first trial. Canton lawyers say that unless plans are changed within a day or two it is believed that the trials will be taken to Lisbon next week. Judge Hole, in speaking with Canton officials Tuesday morning, said that he did not understand he was to have been in Canton Monday, but that he had intended to wait until the circuit court had rendered its decision. He makes his assignment Wednesday for court in Columbiana for next week.

The following jury has been drawn for the criminal term of probate court: O. S. Freeman, Perry township; Henry S. Belden, Plain township; U. R. Henry, Canton S. S. Sweetzer; Marlboro township; W. P. Rhine, Massillon; S. E. Darr, Lexington township; W. M. Pilgrim, Lake township; John Stamp, Alliance; E. Lozier, Marlboro township; J. O. Baer, Canton; George Spies, Osnaburg; Jacob Sibila, Tuscarawas township. These jurors are for the June term.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING.

Annual Convention at East Palestine, June 12-13.

Lisbon, June 4.—The annual convention of the Epworth Leagues of Canton district of the Methodist church will be held in East Palestine Tuesday and Wednesday, June 12 and 13. There are forty chapters in the district and they will be entitled to an aggregate representation of about one hundred and seventy-five delegates. One of the principal features of the convention will be an address by Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, pastor of the First Methodist church of Cleveland.

Following are the district officers:

President, Prof. C. E. Oliver, East Palestine; first vice, Miss Elizabeth Reavie, Massillon; second vice, F. W. Stiffler, Salem; third vice, Miss Elsie Jones, Alliance; fourth vice, G. A. Wise, Lake Postoffice; corresponding secretary, Miss Abbie Ellis, Alliance; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Lash, Bolivar; treasurer, Miss Helen Bachtel, Canton; superintendent Junior League, Miss Bertha Johnson, Lisbon.

OVERWORK THE CAUSE OF DEED

George Jones Labored Faithfully for the Miners.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AFLOAT.

The First Said That Mr. Jones Tried to Commit Suicide—Another is That an Attempt was Made to Murder Him.

An attempt may have been made to murder George Jones at Dillonvale Friday last, when reports were sent out that he had tried to commit suicide. Mr. Jones is president of the Dillonvale local of the miners' union and was a former resident of East Greenville. Friends here have been informed that Prosecuting Attorney Alban, of Steubenville, is investigating the report that an attempt was made to murder Mr. Jones. The story now current is that foreign miners, who had quarreled with him over the strike question, are implicated.

Mr. Jones has had direct charge of the miners' matters in his district since the inauguration of the strike and overwork is the cause of his trouble. The Steubenville Herald, the paper nearest to the seat of disturbance, gives the following details: Several of the foreigners had planned to hold a meeting, at which it was thought they would revolt and cause trouble, and Jones had been working hard all day to prevent this meeting from being held, and was successful in breaking it up.

It was also reported that several of the miners had decided to go back to work, and a meeting was planned to make arrangements to do this, and with all these troubles to deal with Jones became almost beside himself. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon he was seen to rush to the railroad and jump in front of a rapidly approaching freight train, but he evidently changed his mind about committing suicide in this manner, as he stepped aside just as the train rushed by.

After the train had passed Jones sat down on the tracks, and pulling a long knife from his pocket opened it and plunged it into his breast three times; and was about to plunge it in again when he was prevented from doing so. He was at once taken to a nearby house and Dr. F. C. Jones was called, who rendered medical aid. After an examination it was found that the wounds, while deep, had not struck any vital spot, and that about the only thing to be guarded against would be blood poisoning.

THE DUVAL LAW.

Minimum Pay of Teachers Will Probably be \$40 Per Month.

Columbus, June 6.—State School Commissioner Jones and Deputy Auditor Fullington have found that there is no appropriation to carry out the section of the Duval teachers' law requiring the state to help poor counties pay school teachers a minimum of \$320 a year.

But it is not considered likely that many counties, and possibly not any, will be unable to do this. The counties must now make a full levy for schools and appropriate seventy-five per cent of the total to salary account. Then the legislature is authorized a five mill extra levy for schools for the next five years on a vote of the people. This will enable almost the poorest county to pay the minimum wages.

In addition to all this, Commissioner Jones says it was probable that the law would be so construed as to require the poorest paid teachers to receive \$40 a month even, if to do this the superintendent and principals and all teachers are paid alike. If necessary a horizontal pay roll would be resorted to, as it would be illegal to pay any teacher \$1 more than the minimum if to do so would deprive another teacher of the minimum pay.

Diamond rings at Hawver's.

VISITED LOCAL BUSINESS MEN

Pittsburg Guests Were Welcomed by a Committee.

SHOWN TO BUSINESS PLACES.

No Entertainment was Given, as a Request Had Been Made That No Favors be Shown in This Line—The Journey Continued West.

Sixty business men of Pittsburg, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, arrived in Massillon at 11:15 o'clock and left for Orrville at 1:30 over the Pennsylvania. The early hours of the day were spent in Canton.

The visitors were met at the station by representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association, the board of trade and city officials, who escorted the guests from the station to the square. At that point the Pittsburg business men were taken in charge by individual business men of this city, who showed the visitors to the business houses in which they were interested individually.

"We come not for pleasure but for business" was the motto of the visitors and they proceeded to put their motto into active operation as soon as they reached the business section. Each guest had a list of the business firms he desired to visit. Two or more in the same line of business called upon local business men together. Every line of business in the city was represented and the guests put in two hours of faithful work.

Members of Pittsburg firms were largely represented in the list of visitors. They made no attempt to sell goods, but desired to become acquainted with local business men and extended a hand of good fellowship with kindly greetings. Dinner had been served on the special train and no time was taken up in the city because they were here during the noon hour. A. J. Loew, of Massillon, representing the Somers, Fiddler & Todd Company, was one of the delegation. Pittsburg newspaper representatives were in the party.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR FRANTZ

Wm. Zepp to Succeed Henry Leahy on Health Board.

DR. S. P. BARNES ALSO NAMED.

He Will Succeed William Reed, Whose Term Has Expired—The Board Will Take Up Consideration of a Pest House Building.

William Zepp, a member of the firm of Suhr & Zepp, was appointed a member of the board of health by Mayor Frantz Monday and accepted the position Tuesday. His commission will date from Tuesday and he will fill the unexpired term of Henry Leahy, who resigned last Friday evening upon receiving his appointment as a member of the board of public service. Mr. Zepp is a Democrat and succeeds a Democrat, the law governing appointments to the board making it necessary that at least two political parties be represented.

Mayor Frantz announced Tuesday that he had appointed Dr. S. P. Barnes a member of the board of health to succeed William Reed, whose term of office has expired. Dr. Barnes' appointment must be confirmed by the council and Mayor Frantz said he would submit the appointment to the council this evening. In the case of filling vacancies confirmation by the council is not required by law. Dr. Barnes is a Republican and succeeds one of the same political party.

The board now consists of three Democrats and two Republicans. The first are Dr. S. Hattery, C. A. Kouth and Mr. Zepp, the latter being S. A. Conrad and Dr. Barnes. Dr. T. Clarke Miller is health officer and Michael Elsass and John H. Kitt are the sanitary policemen.

The board is most interested at present in the attempt to have a pest house constructed. At the meeting Friday evening the board passed a resolution asking the council to take up the matter with the request that something be done at present. Dr. Miller has plans for a new house and will submit these to those interested.

MR. EASTON MUST GO.

A. M. E. Zion Congregation Adopts Resolutions of Regret.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the A. M. E. Zion church Tuesday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. M. F. A. Easton, D. D., feels that he is compelled to resign the pastorate of the A. M. E. Zion church of Massillon, and leave its pulpit, because of the fact that the congregation is unable to pay him a salary sufficient to support him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the congregation and friends of this church, deeply regret the action of Dr. Easton, and while we recognize that he is justified in so doing, we keenly feel the loss to our church and the community. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to our retiring pastor a token of our appreciation and regard, fully recommending him to those with whom he may in the future associate himself.

R. A. PINN, Chairman.

SARAH E. BOWMAN, Sec'y.

THE PLANS FOR A PEST HOUSE.

They Were Shown the Councilmen by Dr. Miller.

A GARBAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

Councilman Schultz Introduced an Ordinance for a \$12,500 Plant—An Investigation Will Follow—Routine Matters.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller, health officer, representing the board of health, addressed the council at the regular meeting Tuesday evening requesting the councilmen to take under consideration the construction of a pest house or isolation hospital. Dr. Miller showed the councilmen the plans, which were exhibited to the board of health last Friday evening. The council referred the matter to the ways and means committee to report in two weeks. It appeared to be the general opinion that the pest house question should be settled at once. The committee hopes to receive substantial aid from the Perry township trustees.

The appointment of Dr. S. P. Barnes as a member of the board of health by Mayor Frantz to succeed William Reed was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

Mayor Frantz's report for May showed a collection of \$94.90 in fines, officers' costs and licenses. Engineer Howald's estimate of the cost of \$6,588 for a storm water sewer in North street from the canal to Hill street was received and filed.

The light committee agreed to meet the board of public service in the board's rooms Thursday evening to consider the street lighting question. The street and alley committee reported that because of the extreme cost the committee felt that the council could not at present widen Brown street, as has been asked. The report was received and filed.

The council was given notice that the city hall bond issue was lost at a special election. Solicitor Kratsch reported the dismissal of a suit against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company and payment of costs by the company.

A communication from Dr. T. Clarke Miller, for the board of health, called attention to the statute providing that the council shall provide a suitable dumping ground for garbage when requested to do so by the board of health. The council was requested to either lease or purchase suitable land. The council as a committee of the whole will consider the matter.

The judiciary committee reported that it had estimated the cost of codifying the ordinances at \$700. The report was received.

The street and alley committee reported in favor of acceptance of the Fisher addition north of the city and referred the entire matter to the board of public service.

An ordinance by Mr. Schultz giving specifications to be in force for paving was defeated after its third reading. By a resolution the board of public service was directed to report a grade for Johnson street.

Mr. Schultz introduced an ordinance calling for the erection of a garbage disposal plant to cost \$12,500. From an investigation Mr. Schultz thinks this amount will cover the cost of construction. The ordinance was referred to the council as a committee of the whole.

Bills were ordered paid and the council adjourned.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES (itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles). Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN OLEUMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

EXAMINED THE CITY'S BOOKS.

Inspector Mackenzie to Make a Report Soon.

MAY CRITICISE LEGISLATION.

The Old Controversy as to Who Shall Make a New Water Contract Comes Up for Consideration Again—There May be Another.

P. A. Mackenzie, a member of the board of state inspectors working under the jurisdiction of the state auditor's office, has completed his examination of the books of the council, Mayor Frantz and Auditor Douglas. He will make a report to State Auditor Guilbert. This will take about two weeks. After its examination a copy will be sent to local officials.

While Mr. Mackenzie did not give any facts pertaining to his report he intimated that the accounts were kept correctly. As to the method of some legislative actions there is some difference of opinion and no doubt the report will contain some recommendations along this line. The legislation pertaining to the contract with the Massillon Water Supply Company was closely examined by Mr. Mackenzie. At the time the contract was made by the council there were several citizens who expressed the opinion that the board of public service should have made the contract. The controversy still exists as to whether the council or the board has the right to make a new contract.

The controversy has been kept alive from the fact that there are several citizens in the city who desire an election upon the proposition of municipal ownership of the water works plant. There has not been an election upon this proposition and another effort may be made by municipal ownership advocates to induce the council to call an election.

Mr. Mackenzie left here Wednesday for Columbus and will go to Bucyrus unless he receives orders at Columbus to change his itinerary.

COMMENCEMENT.

Exercises to be Held at Justus Friday Evening.

Following is the programme of the Patterson commencement of the Sugar-creek township schools to be held in the U. B. church at Justus Friday evening at 7:30:

- Starch..... Hazel Letter
- Invention..... The Rev. J. M. Foulton
- Music..... Justus Glee Club
- Recitation—"Makin' an E' for Out o' Him"..... Joseph Putnam
- Music..... Wilmet Quartette
- Essay—"The Life of William McKinley"..... Raymond Fisher
- Recitation—John Maynard..... Verneena Reed
- Music..... Justus Glee Club
- Recitation—"Education of a Negro"..... Edward Warbler
- Oration—"Early Education"..... Pearl Pfouts
- Music..... Wilmet Quartette
- Essay—"The American Flag"..... Webster Roush
- Oration—"Golden Rule"..... Golden Rule
- Duet—"Beautiful Moonlight"..... Lucile and Mildred Grant
- Oration—"Heroes"..... Benjamin Fairless
- Oration—"Our Noblest Birthright"..... Benjamin Fairless
- Music..... Justus Glee Club
- Recitation—"The Natural World"..... Ivan Pfouts
- Oration—"True Patriotism"..... Henry Netzel
- Class Address..... Sup't. C. L. Cronebaugh

Massillon, O.

Class roll—Benjamin Fairless, Edward Warbler, Lola Denzer, Joseph Putnam, Henry Netzel, Golden Trubey, Pearl Pfouts, Verneena Reed, Webster Roush, Raymond Fisher, Ivan Pfouts.

The class colors are green and white.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Please Your Hair

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? Better please it by giving it a good hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair stops coming out, becomes soft and smooth, and all the deep, rich color of youth comes back to gray hair.

"I was troubled greatly with dandruff until I used Ayer's Hair Vigor. It completely cured the dandruff and also stopped my hair from falling out. It serves me very nicely also in attracting my hair in any style I wish."—MISS MAGGIE COOK, Divide, W. Va.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SANSAPARILLA PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hostler, northeast of the city, a son.

Lee Graber left Wednesday morning for Kenton to spend a week with relatives.

Mrs. John Lowe left for Doylestown Tuesday morning to spend a few days with relatives.

B. Cobert left Sunday evening for Albany, N. Y., to visit his parents for several weeks.

The Boxwell Patterson commencement exercises will be held in Sixteen church Friday evening, June 8.

The annual reunion of the Ninth regiment O. V. I. will be held in Youngstown Wednesday, September 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McFadden and son Leo left Monday evening for Camden, N. J., where they will make their future home.

Miss Sybil Snyder and Harry R. Gachter, of Navarre, were married quietly Tuesday evening at the bride's home in Navarre.

Bernard Bell left for Sandusky, Monday, to attend the annual convention of the Elks of Ohio, which will be held at Cedar Point this week.

Mrs. E. E. Fox left Tuesday afternoon for Attica to attend the funeral of her grandfather, the late John May, aged 92, whose death occurred on Sunday.

Miss Mildred Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Barnes. The Misses Lena and Amy Barnes, of Shiloh, are also guests at the Barnes residence.

Miss Mary Oberlin, a teacher of domestic science in the public schools of Greenville, is spending her vacation at the home of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Oberlin, in East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jenior, of Randolph, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gill, of New Berlin, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Brand, in West Brookfield, Sunday.

A. Y. Gordon will leave on Thursday for Cameron Pass, Col., where he will look after the development of some gold mining property in which he is interested during the coming summer.

The state board of public works will at its meeting June 12 advertise for bids for the improvement on the Miami & Erie and the Ohio canals, for which \$150,000 and \$100,000 respectively is appropriated.

A party of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Jesse Gill, in Muskingum street, Tuesday evening to celebrate her birthday anniversary. Supper was served at a table decorated with carnations and sweet peas.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Boughman family will be held at the residence of Mary Boughman and George Steinbach, one and one-half miles east of Navarre, on the James D. Allman farm, on Thursday, June 14.

Jay F. Vogelgesang, aged 23, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Vogelgesang, of Canton, died at their home in North Walnut street about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, consumption being the cause. Beside his parents one brother, Carl, survives.

Tuscarawas county delegates to the departmental encampment G. A. R., to be held at Dayton, as well as a good many others from eastern Ohio, will work for the election of the Rev. W. L. Rice, D. D., of Gnadenhütten, as chaplain of the department.—Canton-Dover Reporter.

Henry Gribble, of this city, was called to Midvale, near Canal Dover, on Monday, by the death of his brother, Frederick Gribble, who passed away last Saturday at the age of 90. He is survived by two brothers, Mr. Gribble, of this city, and Daniel Gribble, of Regersville. He was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

The Prohibitionists of Stark county will hold their convention in the assembly room of the city hall, Canton, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, June 16, for the purpose of reorganizing the county committee and to select delegates to the state convention to be held at Columbus August 1 and 2. State Chairman F. M. McCartney will address a public meeting at the square in the evening.

The Nashville American makes the following announcement: Mrs. John A. McEwen, of Nashville, announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Ethel McEwen, to Mr. William Alban Ulman, of New York, formerly of Massillon, O. Miss McEwen is the only daughter of the late John A. McEwen, whose grandfather was Colonel William Campbell, governor of Tennessee. The bride-elect, who returned to Nashville last week after a several years' stay in New York, where she has been studying art, is a charming girl. Mr. Ulman is a lawyer, a member of the Republican club, the D. K. E. club and the Ohio Society of New York. The wedding is to occur in October.

B. & O. excursion to Cleveland, Sunday June 10th. Leave Massillon 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Cleveland 6 p. m. \$1.00 round trip.

OBITUARY.

MRS. WILLIAM REINOCHL. Mrs. William Reinochl, aged 62 years, died at her home in Sippo Monday morning at 12:30 o'clock. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The funeral will be held from the Bible chapel at Sippo Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The deceased is survived by her husband, William Reinochl, and four children. They are Mrs. William Myers, Mrs. Wallace Smith, Elmer and Edward Reinochl, of Sippo. She is also survived by two sisters and two brothers, Mrs. M. E. Mohler, Mrs. K. Mohler, Joshua Groff and Dr. Groff, of Sippo, formerly of Massillon. Interment will be made in Pleasant View cemetery.

THOMAS C. DAVIS. Thomas C. Davis, aged 4 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, in East Greenville, Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Death was due to pneumonia. The funeral will be held from the residence in East Greenville at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be made in the East Greenville cemetery.

FREDERICK GOODMAN. Frederick Goodman, aged 50 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Wednesday morning. Death was due to apoplexy. The deceased was admitted to the hospital only twelve days ago from Canal Dover. The body was sent to Canal Dover Wednesday afternoon for interment.

FLAG DAY, JUNE 14.

Proclamation Issued by Governor Pattison.

Columbus, O., June 4.—Governor Pattison has caused to be issued a proclamation for the observance of Flag Day, June 14. He requests that it be observed not alone in the schools but by all the people of the state, and urges that the flag be displayed from all public buildings, factories, houses and places of business, illustrating the faith in all it represents. The proclamation says: "Let us be mindful on Flag Day of the sacrifices and devotion that have been given to make this country free and united and let us resolve that in our days of peace our loyalty to its welfare be none the less earnest."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Miss Ethel's School.

Washington, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, today attended the commencement exercises of the National Cathedral school for girls, an institution in the northwest suburbs of Washington, in which their daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, is a student. The school is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal church and is directly under the supervision of the Right Rev. Henry Satterlee, Bishop, of Washington.

APPLIED FOR WORK.

Striking Miners Say Union Has Not Kept Its Agreement.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—By a two-thirds vote the striking miners of the Hitman Coal Company last night decided to apply for work at the mines today, thus severing ties with the miners' organization on the ground that the latter has not lived up to its contract respecting the payment of wage benefits.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Insurance Rates are Now Under Discussion.

New Haven, Conn., June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The national convention of the Knights of Columbus resumed sessions today. The question of insurance rates is understood to be the principal matter under discussion. During the afternoon the new national headquarters were dedicated.

MONARCHS EMBRACE.

Emperor William Cordially Received by Francis Joseph.

Vienna, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Emperor William arrived here this morning and was greeted by Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The meeting was marked by extreme heartiness and cordiality, the monarchs kissing each other three times.

SUNDY CIVIL BILL.

It is Now Under Consideration in the House.

Washington, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The House went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the sundry civil bill when it convened today. The general debate is limited to two hours, when the bill will be taken up under five minutes' rule.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.

BAD FIRE AT ASHLEY.

Business Section Wiped Out—Loss \$50,000.

Ashley, O., June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The business section of this place was practically destroyed by fire early today. The loss is \$50,000. The blaze started in the Knights of Pythias hall, consumed that, the Dugan clothing store, Clavenger's furniture store and Stack's restaurant. Several other buildings were badly damaged. The loss is about half covered by insurance.

BRIDGE COMPANY WON ITS POINT.

Defeated Attempt to Throw It Into Bankruptcy.

E. T. RICE IS NOT THE MANAGER

The Decision was Given by Judge Tayler of the United States District Court—Service of a Subpoena Quashed.

The attempt to throw the Massillon Bridge Company into bankruptcy was defeated by Judge Tayler, of the United States court, in Cleveland, Saturday.

The judge sitting in district court sustained the motion of the bridge company to quash the service of the subpoena. The company alleged that the E. T. Rice named in the subpoena as manager was not in fact connected with the concern.

This is the action brought by former Attorney General Frank S. Monnett and Attorney Hal C. DeRan in behalf of alleged taxpayers in several counties on judgments obtained in court, the allegation being made that the company was bankrupt, was leaving the state and had transferred its immovable assets to another company.

The proceedings were brought several months ago against the officers of the company, most of whom are residents of Toledo. Some of the employees of the company in Massillon were called upon to go into court.

The company transacts very little business in Massillon at present. The orders for bridges are received in Toledo and the plant at Massillon simply fills them. Several of the officials and employees have left Massillon this summer for Toledo, and others will be taken from here during the present month. The draftsmen will be taken to Toledo in a few days. Superintendent Reay has been in that city several months, where the company is erecting a new factory.

The Massillon plant will still be operated and there seems to be no danger that the shop will be closed down for at least two years. The Toledo shop, now in construction, will be one of the largest in Ohio.

WON'T GIVE UP OFFICE.

Ex-Supervisor of State Printing Remains in Possession.

Columbus, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—Frank Slater, supervisor of state printing, refused today to turn over the office to his successor, J. W. Johnson, of Waverly, O., on the ground that Johnson was not a practical printer and that neither his commission nor the approval of his bond had been signed by Governor Pattison.

ALL BUT CLOSED.

Deal for the Purchase of the Canton-Akron Railway.

From the Cleveland Leader: The deal for the purchase of the Canton-Akron Railway Company by Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company has practically been closed. The terms have all been agreed upon, but the papers have not yet been signed. One who is in a position to know makes the assertion that the reason papers have not been signed is that the preferred stock of Canton-Akron is to be exchanged for bonds of Northern Ohio. The consent of the preferred stockholders has not as yet been obtained. Pending such consent on the part of those holders, it is practically impossible to close the deal. In a comparatively short time, however, the consents will all be in, since they are being received rapidly, and on the completion of this deal the formal announcement of change in control will be made. It is now expected that Northern Ohio will be operating Canton-Akron by the 1st of July or shortly thereafter.

MANY OF YOUR NEIGHBORS JUDGE YOU

By the appearance of your house, Green Seal Liquid Paint adds a dresy appearance to your house—the perfect finish. For sale by Hawk Hardware Co.

NEARBY TOWNS.

Game Between Married and Single Men at Newman.

THE MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES.

The Lawrence Township Board of Education Met Thursday Evening—Newman Creek Coal Mine Abandoned—Social Doings—Elton Items.

NEWMAN. Newman, June 6.—Mrs. John Laviers and Master Abraham, of Dalton, visited Newman friends recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hall, of Tuscarawas township, called on their Newman friends Monday.

Theophilus Jenkins, of Akron, spent Decoration day at the old home with his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentice spent Sunday at West Brookfield, the guest of the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, of North Lawrence, were in our village on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Miss Annie Evans and Miss Viola Doubleday, of Bentley, were Newman visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Morris, of Sippo, and Mrs. William Forest, of Akron, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rowlands Decoration day.

W. L. Dehoff, of Massillon, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, last week.

H. M. Anderson returned from Harrison county last week, bringing with him a first class driving horse.

The Lawrence township board of education met at Canal Fulton last Thursday evening in Clerk Hoover's office. Members present were Jones, Biddle, Swigert and Pindley. Mr. Michener was absent. The annual levy was made with a view to increasing the teachers' salaries the coming year. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, June 27, for the purpose of hiring teachers and adopting text books.

The Newman Creek coal mine is now a thing of the past, the coal being all taken out and men are taking out the pumps, etc., preparatory to abandonment.

Mrs. George Selway, of Flushing, circulated among her Newman friends a part of last week.

The base ball game between the single men and the married men on Memorial day was hotly contested and resulted in the first victory the single men have ever won, the score being 14 to 10 in their favor. The grounds were in bad condition and the weather being cold was against the married men, for it took too long to warm up to the game. The married men's battery was Eish and Garing, while Street and Kammings took good care of the single men's interests.

The Memorial day exercises at Newman this year were fully up to the standard. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good sized audience in attendance and everybody appreciated the following programme: Song, "They'll Never Cross the Valley," Miss Lottie Roderick and choir; prayer, the Rev. T. S. Peterson; song, male quartette, "Soldier's Rest," address, the Rev. T. C. Peterson; song, "Sleeping with the Flag," Miss Gwynnie Rummings and choir. Everybody then formed in line and marched to the cemetery, where Lincoln's address at Gettysburg was read by Dr. R. H. Ralston. The male quartette rendered "Wave Above Them" while the soldiers' graves were being decorated by the girls. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Currie, of Canton, spent Decoration day at their old Newman home. The former returned the same evening but the latter remained over and visited friends until Saturday evening.

ELTON. Elton, June 6.—A large force of men and teams are at work on the new cut-off south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Graber, of Massillon, visited their niece, Mrs. D. Johnson, on Sunday.

J. B. McFarren is on the sick list. Theodore Blocher spent Sunday at the home of his brother in Massillon.

Curtis McFarren, of Mt. Eaton, was in our town Monday on his way to Brewster.

Mrs. C. Graber is still in Cleveland under the doctor's care.

WEST LEBANON. West Lebanon, June 5.—George Gilbert, who is running a sawmill near New Philadelphia, spent Saturday evening and Sunday at his home in this village.

John Budd and daughter, of Ravens, visited friends in this vicinity over Sunday.

Mr. Kleinknecht, of Baltic, visited at the home of Mr. Nichols on Sunday.

Miss Grace Oplinger spent last week at Mt. Hope with her friend, Miss McCullough.

HASSLER REUNION.

A Pleasant Family Gathering at Stanwood on Tuesday.

The reunion of the Hassler family was held at the home of one of the grandchildren, Albert Shilling, of Stanwood, on Tuesday. Of the living children, ten in number, all were present, besides nearly one hundred other relatives. Of the fifty-two grandchildren and the forty-four great grandchildren, twenty-four of each were present. The ten living children include Mrs. Mary Tinkler, of Cleveland; John Hassler, Mrs. Dessie Oberlin, Mrs. Melissa Shilling, and Mrs. Cora Hollinger, of Stanwood; Mrs. Emma Oberlin, of Mansfield; Mrs. Lottie Oberlin, of Massillon; Mrs. Lucinda Levers, of Bentley; Mrs. Alice McDowell, of Dalton, and Anson I. Hassler, of Indianapolis, Ind. Of the living aunts, three in number, only one was present, Mrs. Naomi Poorman, widow of the late uncle, John Poorman, and in addition to the above, Mrs. Charlotte Newstetter, Mrs. Minnie Miller and Mrs. Maggie Rieckecker. The relatives wish to extend to the Messrs. Albert, Charles, Arthur and Bertram Shilling their grateful thanks for the use of the house, grounds and transportation, necessary to make the event the success it was.

MANY FRIENDS AND DELEGATES

Wayne County Democrats Here Wednesday.

WENT TO NEW PHILADELPHIA.

The Convention of the Seventeenth Congressional District is in Session—Representative Wertz a Candidate.

Eld S. Wertz, of Dalton, Wayne county's candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination for the Seventeenth district, with the Wayne county delegates, alternates and a number of friends, making a total of fifty, arrived in Massillon Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock over the Pennsylvania and were taken from here to New Philadelphia in special cars over the Canton-Akron line. Mr. Wertz is a skilled politician and took a band with him and was prepared to burn a little red fire providing he is the successful candidate in the three cornered fight for nomination.

Representative W. A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, Licking county, and former Senator Hurst, of New Philadelphia, are Mr. Wertz's opponents. The convention is set for Wednesday and Thursday in New Philadelphia. Each of the three leading candidates have been given the solid support of their home counties. This gives Wayne to Mr. Wertz, Licking to Mr. Ashbrook, and Tuscarawas to Mr. Hurst. The other counties in the Seventeenth district are Holmes and Coshocton. Congressman Smyser, of Wooster, a Republican, now represents the district, although it is rated a Democratic district. The last presidential landslide carried Mr. Smyser into office over Mr. Hurst, who now wants the nomination upon the charge that he can defeat Congressman Smyser in the next election. Mr. Smyser is certain of a renomination and will be opposed by the successful nominee of the New Philadelphia convention.

WANTS \$20,000 DAMAGES.

John Jobi's Case Against Steel Foundries Co., of Alliance.

Canton, June 6.—Attorneys Willson & Day and W. J. Peckley have commenced a suit in common pleas court in behalf of John Jobi for \$20,000 damages against the American Steel Foundries Company of Alliance. He alleges that he was injured March 29, 1906, while he was working as a common laborer at the plant. He charges negligence on the part of the company. He says that he had been ordered by the foreman of the smelting department to unload bars of pig iron. He was directly under a crane conveying silica and magnesia and two of these sacks, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, fell upon him, crushing his chest and abdomen and creating injuries to his lungs, all of which are said to be of a permanent nature.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends who assisted us during the sickness and death of our dear, beloved wife and mother, and also to those who contributed floral offerings, and to the choir for their kindness at the funeral. William Jackson and Children.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday or Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and Bridgeport. Rates very low.

CONVENTION FOR JUDGESHIP

It Will be Held in the Court House, June 16.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.

Judge Henry S. Harter is to be Renominated for the Common Pleas Bench—Called to Order at 10:30 O'clock.

Chairman Julius Whiting, of the judicial committee of this district, has announced the list of delegates selected to attend the judicial convention to be held in the court house, Canton, June 16 at 10:30 a. m. for the purpose of renominating Judge Henry S. Harter, of Canton, for another term as common pleas judge. The names follow:

Delegates from Stark county—Julius Whiting, John C. Duerber, Joseph Deeweese, Duffee Borden, Garion Naffziger, George Schaffert, Roscoe McCulloch, Harry B. Webber, George B. Frouse, James J. Grant, Isaac Taylor and P. L. McLain, of Canton; Dr. W. E. Moulton, Canal Fulton; W. A. Leonard, Crystal Spring; O. P. Shanafelt, Greentown; Webster Reeder, Lima; William Duval, William Duval, Lima; John Johnson, New Franklin; Silas Williams, David Ford, Colonel W. H. Morgan, Joseph McConnell, Theodore Armstrong, Alliance; W. S. Earleman, Louisville; Michael Bitzer, New Berlin; David Levers, West Brookfield; Clark Metzger, Richville; Colonel J. W. McClymonds, William B. Martin, Silas A. Conrad, John H. Williams, William A. Pictzcker, John Ellis, Frank Harrison, J. C. Corns, R. H. Day, Massillon; David Carl, Onaburg; B. M. Stier, Paris; George McDonald, Minerva; Herbert Sweet, Waynesburg; George Walker, Jr., Pierce; Daniel Wolf, Navarre; John McWhinney, Beach City; W. S. Spidle, J. A. McLaughlin, Massillon; C. W. Faust, Harvey Ake, John C. Bothwell, Luther Day, D. C. Hughes, L. M. Jones, J. C. Mong, William J. Oby, J. L. Robb, D. B. Smith, J. B. Snyder, L. E. Souers, A. T. Snyder, Lorin C. Wise, William O. Wertz, C. E. Yohe, C. E. Youtzey, A. C. Eynon, Dr. T. C. McQuate, Charles Ream, J. C. Ream, Canton; W. S. Puzman, Walter Agler, Wilmoit.

Alternates from Stark county—Judge R. S. Ambler, A. M. McCarty, Niles A. Sponseller, Colonel J. J. Clark, J. L. Floyd, Homer Briggles, William Simpson, Judge C. C. Bow, Joseph Blake, Judge J. P. Fawcett, J. W. Craine, C. C. Upham, Judge T. T. McCarty, C. M. Ball, Thomas F. Turner, Judge Maurice E. Aungst, Robert Pollock, James A. Welker, George H. Clark, W. L. Day, U. S. Johnston, Judge Joseph Freese, F. E. Case, W. H. Smith, J. H. Robertson, David B. Day, Oscar M. Ab, J. A. Bowman, F. W. Bond, A. W. Agler, Harry Freese, J. A. Jeffers, Canton; George A. Hoover, Canal Fulton; William L. Hart, William M. Roach, J. J. Brown, J. S. Miller, H. C. Koehler, Frank A. Hoiles, A. L. Hubbard, Thomas Wilson, Alliance; John B. Kagey, Louisville; Eugene Willison, George Kratsch, R. A. Pinn, Thomas C. Davis, W. E. Hemperly, George B. Eggers, O. C. Volkmar, William F. Rick, William McMillan, Frank Norwood, Massillon; E. A. Bowman, Canton.

MEET NEXT SUNDAY.

Convention of German Catholic Union of Ohio.

The German Catholic Union of Ohio will hold its eighth annual convention in Cleveland June 10, 11 and 12. In connection with the convention there will be a grand Catholic mass meeting in the Grays' armory Sunday evening over which Bishop Horstmann will preside. The Catholics of Cleveland, irrespective of tongue or nationality, are expected to attend, as well as many from all towns and cities in northern and central Ohio.

There will be one hundred delegates in the convention, and they will arrive Saturday evening and prepare for Sunday's events. The convention will be opened Sunday morning with the welcoming address and response, the distribution of badges and attending services at St. Michael's church at 10 o'clock. Afternoon services will also be attended.

The business of the convention will be transacted on Monday and Tuesday. The delegates will be given a trip in touring cars about the city Tuesday afternoon. The formal announcement says that it is expected that Youngstown, Akron, Massillon, Canton, Elyria, Lorain and other towns and cities are expected to send large delegations.

Home seekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

ROOSEVELT ENDORSED.

Strong Resolutions Adopted by Pennsylvania Republicans.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The Republican state convention platform gave a most hearty endorsement to President Roosevelt today, particularly as to his "fair, vigorous and successful enforcement of the anti-trust laws." The platform declares in favor of making public the affairs of corporations, controlling transportation rates and the staples and necessities of life. Stuart was nominated on the first ballot.

STORM CENTER MAY BE SHIFTED

Activity Now Being Shown in Belmont County.

QUIET IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Soldiers Still Guard Plum Run and Rush Run Mines—Little Headway is Being Made and No Coal is Being Shipped.

Bradley, June 6.—Martial law continues to prevail in the mining region surrounding this village, although there apparently seems little need of the soldiers. No one appears to be certain whether all trouble has ceased or whether the present condition is a calm before a storm. The troops have averted the belligerent foreign element among the miners.

No effort has yet been made to open the Bradley mine, and it was claimed by the miners that a canvass of the entire local miners' field showed only two men who were inclined to accept the offer of the operators. At Plum Run mine and the Rush Run mine a considerable force is employed, but as only a few of those at work are experienced miners, little headway has been made, and no coal is being shipped out.

At no time since Tuesday morning has there been the slightest sign of a clash. At the same time General Speaks has taken no chances. He has deployed his men as if he was fearing an open enemy on the eve of battle. His signal service men have established communication all along the line and he has opened temporary headquarters at the main offices of the United States Coal Company, within easy view of the scene of the battle between guards and strikers.

The storm center may be transferred in a few days to Belmont county. A force of non-union men have been sent to the Moores Run mines, west of Bridgeport, and the plant is being put in shape for operation. There are 1,500 union miners working in other mines in that territory, and trouble is believed to be almost inevitable.

QUIET AT DILLONVALE.

No Attempt to Start Mines—Strikers and Troops Friendly.

Dillonvale, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The situation at all points in mining sub-district No. 5 is quiet today. No attempt was made to start any mine at this place and it is now said that they will probably not be opened before some time next week. Strikers and troops are getting along amicably together at Bradley and no trouble is apprehended. At Plum Run fifty additional non-union miners went to work. One company of militia attached to the Fourth Ohio regiment arrived from Bucyrus this morning, and the Seventh regiment is scheduled to reach here some time this afternoon. While more troops are not needed it is the intention to gather soldiers at this point and order them in camp for a ten days' outing.

HEARING ARGUMENTS.

The Drake Committee Investigation May be Stopped.

Columbus, June 6.—(By Associated Press.)—The supreme court of Ohio began hearing arguments in the case of the Roberson Realty Company against State Auditor W. D. Guilbert today to compel him to issue warrants for the Drake investigation committee, which is making an examination of alleged corruption in Cincinnati. Auditor Guilbert represents those who desire to shut off the investigation and holds the investigation to be an unconstitutional affair.

THE GREEN SEAL PAINT

Will cover better than other paints. This is because it is made from the best materials. For sale by Hawk Hardware Co.

Summer tourist B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

FROM HOOF TO THE CAN

President Wants Meat Inspected At Packing Houses

HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

On Strength of Preliminary Report Made by Neill and Reynolds He Says Conditions at Stock Yards are Revolting—He Urges a More Rigid System of Inspection.

Washington, June 5.—President Roosevelt wants a thorough inspection of meat products from hoof to can at the packing houses. He urges it in his special message to congress, and advises the enactment of the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

This message was sent to congress with the report made to him on conditions at the packing houses as found by Charles P. Neill and J. B. Reynolds, who were specially commissioned to make a rigid inspection.

Following is the full text of the president's message:

I transmit herewith the report of James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thorough going inspection by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements of this investigation were brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I received the report of Reynolds and Neill, I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of legislation recommended, I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is unclean and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority, further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products, and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration, I should favor the government paying for the inspection.

The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use

of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other reasons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there practically is no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh, and recrudescence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the department of agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat food products entering into interstate commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore recommend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as senate amendment Number 29, to the act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the senate, this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

Report on Packing Houses.

The report by J. B. Reynolds and C. P. Neill is based on the investigation they made covering 2½ weeks.

The report says that in many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy and the dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean. An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat food products. The parts that are sent from the cooling room to these departments where various forms of meat products are prepared, are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. The workers climb over heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their bench.

"In a word," the report says, "we saw meat shovelled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box carts, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth, it was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked. A particularly glaring instance of uncleanness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export."

The report says that the radical defect in the inspection system is that it is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing, but that the meat used in sausage and the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is a possibility of contamination through unsanitary handling and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes there is no government inspection, although these products when sent out bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors. The report arraigns the sanitary provisions in the buildings as abominable and says the men and women plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into food products. The report says the burden of protecting the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the products and the health of the workers and improving the conditions must fall upon the national government. It is stated that "department superintendents seem to ignore all considerations except the account book," and proper care of the products and of health and comfort of the employees is impossible, and the consumer consequently suffers. "Tuberculosis victims expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark rooms from which falling scraps of meat are later shovelled up to be later converted into food products. Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored," says the report in discussing the arrangements for men and women employees. The report says further: "The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them."

The report urges compulsory examination after slaughter; inspection of meats for foreign or interstate commerce; increase of inspectors for night inspection and special work; legislation prohibiting declarations of government inspection on food products unless subject to government inspection at every stage of preparation; prohibiting interstate transportation of any meat or meat food products not inspected and labelled; urges considering the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat which upon examination after slaughtering show signs of disease but are still deemed suitable for food; and recommends study of inspection standards of other countries.

THE MARATHON RACE

How a Canadian Won Great Grecian Contest.

SECOND RUNNER WAS A SWED

France, the American, Who Came In Third, Ran the Whole Distance Without Stopping—Sherring, the Winner, Is Said to Have Stopped Twenty Times and Walked Up All the Hills.

The interest manifested by the Greeks on the first days of the recent great Olympic games at Athens did not abate as they approached their end, says W. N. Bates, director of the American school at Athens, in the Independent. Day after day 50,000 people filled the Stadium and covered the hill Ardetus above it.

When the day of the Marathon race arrived not merely were all the seats taken, but every foot of the balustrades in front of the seats, both above and below, and even the top of the wall high above the other spectators was lined with men. Besides this, Ardetus and the high land to the south of the Stadium were closely packed with an enormous crowd. Even then there were thousands who could not see the finish of the race, and they lined Herodes Atticus street and Cephalia road on both sides for five miles or more, eager to welcome the winner as he approached the Stadium.

It is hard for the foreigner to understand how intense the feeling of the Greeks was about this race. They seemed to think that the reputation of their country was at stake and that as a matter of national pride they must win it.

For days before the race groups of men could be found almost anywhere discussing the probable outcome. Many Greek runners had been in training for it, and when their national games were held, early in April, seventy-five men entered for the Marathon race, and thirty-two actually finished. Of these the first fifteen came within ten minutes of the winner, and the time, in spite of rain, was only about six minutes behind the record. It was not surprising, therefore, that thirty-three Greeks entered for the Marathon race in the Olympic games.

At the last moment a young deacon, who said he could make the distance in two hours, came forward and wished to run. The metropolitan, thinking this undignified, declined to let him run; but he declared he would run in his canonical robes, and actually went out to Marathon and lined up for the start. The committee, however, would not accept his entry.

The race was started at 3 o'clock, and while the runners were toiling over the hot and dusty road other events were being decided in the Stadium. First came the finals in the 800 meters race, the half mile, in which the American runners, Pilgrim and Lightbody, finished just ahead of Halswell, of England. Then the hurdles followed, won by Leavitt, after a close race, from Healey, of England, and Dunker, a German.

Just before the hurdles three bicycle riders entered the Stadium covered with dust and almost side by side. They had ridden to Marathon and back in the eighty-four kilometers race. All three were Frenchmen. Meantime, the standing high jump and the discus throw in the Greek style had been going on, while the excitement of the spectators was visibly increasing; and when these events were over the crowd sat in silent anticipation of the entrance of the Marathon runner.

At last he came running down the Stadium, with big Prince George of Crete running beside him. The crowd applauded, although his nationality was not yet known, but in a moment he was seen to be the Canadian, Sherring. He crossed the finish line, bowed to the king, and walked over to the exit, apparently fresh enough to run several miles more. His time was 2 hours 51 minutes 23 3/5 seconds, an improvement upon the 2 hours 56 minutes made by Loves in the Marathon race ten years ago.

It was a bitter disappointment to the Greeks, but they applauded and waited patiently for the second runner, who came in almost seven minutes later and proved to be the Swede, Svanberg. Five and a half minutes later came the American, Franc. Still the crowd waited, as one after another the runners came in.

The first Greek to arrive came fifth. Then they collected about Loves and talked about the race of ten years ago. There was the same feeling of depression in Athens about that night that one sees in an American college when some athletic team has lost an important game which it was expected to win; but the next morning this was gone, and the people were determined to regard their defeat as a lesson to be profited by.

The victory of Sherring was perfectly logical and well deserved. He came to Athens about two months before the games, studied the course carefully and ran the race in a scientific manner. A victory was the natural result. He is said to have stopped twenty times during the race and to have walked up all the hills. Franc, the American, ran the whole distance without stopping.

Experiment With Volcanic Soil.

Experimenting with the soil affected by the ashes from Vesuvius, Professor Montanari of Portici, in Italy, finds, according to the London Mail, that all seeds and plants are killed when planted in an equal mixture of ashes and old soil, but when two-thirds of the old soil is mixed with one-third of ashes, corn, millet and hemp have succeeded in growing.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

Its Sanitary Condition Not What It Ought to Be.

When such great sums of money are being expended by city governments that the inhabitants of towns may have a sanitary water supply it seems strange that the supply in rural towns should receive little or no attention. This latter population may seem relatively insignificant, but it comprises about 40,000,000 souls. This means that those 40,000,000 people are drinking the water most available without a thought of its sanitary condition.

These various sources of supply, whether wells, springs or small streams, are similarly unreliable for furnishing drinking water. The statistics of mortality in the country are very indefinite, but even these show that the rural population is not as free from illness as it should be. And though everywhere the rural death rate is lower than the urban death rate, yet the lowering in the country has not been as great as in the city. An examination of typhoid statistics shows that the death rate of other diseases is generally lower in the country than in the city, but the prevalence of typhoid is almost equal to if not greater in the rural districts than in the cities.

Several instances have been reported which show the rural typhoid rate to be ten times greater than the urban rate for the same district. To particularize, a certain district in central Pennsylvania proves this fact. It is made up of a rural population with 100 inhabitants to the square mile. It is a region of fine farms, wild mountains and woods, country residences and picnic groves. And in this valley there has been as much typhoid fever as in the city of Philadelphia.

Bad as this condition is, there seems to be no remedy for it. The sources of a city water supply are few and the city government easily controls the conditions affecting it. But what can be done when the sources of supply are numbered by the thousands? A mint of money and an army of chemists would not be sufficient to give the same care to the country supply that is given to that of the city.—New York Herald.

SNOWSLIDES OF ROCKIES.

Peril of Mountains Takes Its Toll of Life and Property.

Every year the life of a miner in the high mountain regions is menaced by the avalanche or snowslide, and every year brings its list of casualties and of hairbreadth escapes. The story of snowslides would fill a book and would be a thrilling, tragic and in some cases a gruesome one.

Men have ridden hundreds of feet on the back of a snowslide and have escaped unhurt. Others have been caught and buried so deep and in such uncertain spots that their bodies have not been discovered until the melting of the snow in the following spring.

Some have been caught as they were walking, but a few steps from the boarding house to the mine, or while emptying a car on the mine dump. Not infrequently men have found themselves temporarily imprisoned by the entrance of the mine being closed by a slide while they were at work and have had to dig their way out.

A Chinese cook at one of the Idaho mines stepped outside his kitchen door for a moment and was caught and buried with the slide 1,000 feet down the hillside and his body was not recovered till the following spring.

Such incidents denote the extreme suddenness, power and velocity of the slide. Little or no warning is given, a roar, a cloud of snow obscuring the sight of the real slide, and in a moment thousands of tons of snow, mingled with trees and debris, are shot down the gulch or the slope of a mountain as from the mouth of a cannon. In a few seconds all is over and the scenery of the little valley is completely changed.—Mines and Minerals.

What a Letter Will Do.

A proofreader, agent the importance of trifles, read from his notebook these absurd sentences, each made by the omission of a single letter:

"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter."

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the miner she was politely offered a hair."

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a cabman for demanding more than his fare."

"An employee in the service of the government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen property was found in his vest pocket."

Observation.

An observant man in all his intercourse with society and the world constantly and unperceived marks on every person and thing the figure expressive of its value and, therefore, on meeting that person or thing, knows instantly what kind and degree of attention to give it. This is to make something of experience.—John Foster.

Tamed Poetry.

"I wish to submit a lyric, sir," said the timid young man. "My friends say it's a beauty—really sings itself." "Humph!" said the cold hearted editor. "We couldn't use a poem like that. We want one that, once printed, will remain perfectly quiet and not keep our readers awake by singing itself at all times."

New Weight Rule For Recruits.

Lieutenant R. O. Mason of the army, recruiting officer, has received an order, according to the Kansas City Star, from the army department at Washington saying that the weight for a recruit shall not be less than 120 pounds and his height less than five feet four inches, with an increase of two pounds for each additional inch in height up to six feet two inches.

HILL'S CANADIAN LINE

Plan of Great Northern Chief's New Trunk Road.

TO TAP LARGE WHEATFIELDS

William E. Curtis Tells of Vast Project Revealed to Him by the Financier—Impossible Now to Transport the Grain Crop—Plenty of Land For Terminals Secured.

I met James J. Hill, the empire builder of St. Paul, at the Gotham hotel, in New York, the other day, and he told me that he was going to start this summer on a new trunk line, or, rather, an extension of the Great Northern railroad, from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and he declared that he would build the entire distance without surety or bonds, says William E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. A few months ago Mr. Hill announced that he was going to retire from active business life and turn the management of the Great Northern railway over to his boys, two of whom are now directors in that company. He has made a similar announcement several times in years past, and I notice that on every occasion it has been followed by some great new enterprise which engages all his talent and most of his time. His present retirement from active business means the construction of a new line parallel with his present system on the other side of the border, through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. When Mr. Hill announces his retirement look out for big things. He has recently disclosed his intentions to the Canadians. He has written a letter to the Winnipeg board of trade promising "to build up a new system, a new transcontinental line through the Canadian northwest, which I hope will serve to further develop your city and the country from which its prosperity is drawn."

Mr. Hill tells me that he has ordered 5,000 tons of eighty pound steel rails from the Dominion Iron company of Halifax and 25,000 tons from the Soo Iron company of Sault Ste. Marie, which is enough to iron 250 miles of road.

When I asked him for the route of his new Canadian road Mr. Hill smiled and said he hadn't selected it, but believed that there is plenty of room for another track through the wheatfields on the Canadian side of the border. He has great faith in the future of Canada. He said that within the next few years there would be practically a single wheatfield 500 miles square up yonder, yielding an average of twenty bushels to the acre, and another road will then be needed to carry the crops to market. He will haul it not only to Duluth, but will turn over a part of his freight to the Grand Trunk at Winnipeg. The Canadian roads are not able to handle the crop now. Even in January they were still hauling the crop of 1904—just clearing it up. The wheat had been stored for a year and a half in the fields and in small elevators along the lines. The Canadian Pacific cannot take it away from Georgian Bay as fast as it arrives there, and sometimes the whole road is blocked by loaded cars. Mr. Hill's new road will furnish another outlet and take a share of the crop to Duluth, which has two months more of navigation and abundant facilities to handle any amount of grain.

The wheat crop of Manitoba last year was about 85,000,000 bushels, and it was disposed of as follows:

Kept for seed.....	10,000,000
Local mills.....	7,000,000
Winnipeg mills.....	15,000,000
East Canada mills.....	15,000,000
Export.....	38,000,000

Because of the enormous immigration, chiefly from the United States, which has gone into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the last year this crop will be nearly doubled in 1906, and it is estimated that within five years a thousand million bushels of grain will be raised in the belt between Winnipeg on the east and Calgary and Edmonton on the west, running northward 250 miles from the border.

To carry away this crop the Grand Trunk Pacific is being built from Winnipeg northward to the ocean. The Canadian Northern is building up to Hudson bay, and a third road will parallel the Canadian Pacific, which now has a monopoly in the lower wheat belt along the southern border of Canada.

If you will observe a map of the Great Northern railway you will notice that Mr. Hill already has a line from Spokane to Vancouver and another from Vancouver to Everett and Seattle. These will be a part of the Canadian system. You will also notice that the road has a lot of spurs, like the teeth of a comb, running northward from the main line to the Canadian border and thus giving plenty of cross cuts for the handling of freight.

Mr. Hill tells me that he has secured plenty of land for terminals at both ends of the line and has purchased a large tract at Medicine Hat, a station on the Canadian Pacific, on the western boundary of Saskatchewan, about two-thirds of the way from Winnipeg to Vancouver, where the repair shops for this branch of the Great Northern road will be located. His agents have also filed plats of the new line for a distance of 100 miles east and 200 miles west of Medicine Hat, as required by the laws of Canada. The rest of the line has not been located, but the engineers are in the field all the way from Winnipeg west. Construction will be commenced during the present summer.

RED MEN ON THE PHONE.

Creek Indian's Predicament as Central Is Shy on Sign Talk.

The extension of telephone lines throughout Indian Territory is developing a number of funny cases, says a special dispatch from Arkansas City, Kan., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One in particular is that of John Goat, a full blood Creek Indian, who can speak no English. Goat is progressive along some lines, and when he saw a number of his white neighbors in the vicinity of Holdenville, I. T., having telephones installed he concluded that he needed one. He ordered the phone line built to his place, six miles south of Holdenville, and it was connected up with the exchange at that town.

Goat is probably the only full blood in the Creek Nation who has a telephone and is likely the only one who ever thought of having one. He has now discovered that the telephone is of little use to him, for, try as he will, he cannot make the central operators understand what he wants. He is handicapped in this to a considerable extent for the reason that the operator cannot see through the phone and in that way gather from the frantic gestures and facial contortions of the person whom he desires to address. Once in awhile the operator grows tired of him and connects his line up with some of the merchants in the town. Then the trouble begins in earnest. The merchant does not know the meaning of the sounds that come over the line and is completely at a loss to understand what is wanted. The Indian at the other end of the line is in a similar fix. He storms and raves, but the instrument hanging on his wall is in no way that he can understand responsive.

The Creek language is made up largely of signs anyway, and it would, under the most favorable circumstances, be next to impossible to carry on an intelligent conversation. A Creek friend of Goat's says that his telephone talks Indian at one end and English at the other.

If other full bloods—and there are plenty of them who might be induced to take the telephone service—take it up there will be an immediate demand for interpreters in every exchange. The Creeks, many of whom are farmers, could be easily induced to have telephones installed. Before the system will work to any advantage the sign part of their language will have to be reduced and words and expressions substituted.

A MAHARANI HER FRIEND.

Wife of Galkwar of Baroda Fond of Mrs. Irish, Waits' Protector.

The maharani of Baroda has made a warm friend since she and her husband arrived at New York. The only woman she has entertained privately away from home is Mrs. Charles H. Irish, says the New York Times. This fact will cause no end of excitement among those small boys who are not classed as angels, but who are frequently seen blubbing and explaining their offenses in the children's court.

Mrs. Irish is a member of the Catholic committee which looks out for waifs of New York, and she is known and loved by many a little chap who has had the misfortune to get caught in mischief. She is the wife of a linen importer and lives at 180 St. Nicholas avenue. She gives a great deal of her time to helping the children of the streets, and they know her well.

Mrs. Irish was returning from abroad on the Celtic when she met the Indian princess. They made friends, and the maharani became much attached to her, so much so, in fact, that she broke her rule against private entertaining and invited her to dinner at Delmonico's.

The maharani invited Mrs. Irish to join her and the galkwar in their visit to Boston and has tried in vain to get her to return to India with her for a visit.

"Gee," said Skinny O'Mara, who knows all the ins and outs of the children's court, "I never known she was skidding around wid a princess, but she's dat fine here ain't any princess kin give her odds."

ZEE, ZAW, YELL! L. T. L.

Temperance Short Acquainted by a Junior W. C. T. U.

The Loyal Temperance Legion of New York county, which is the representative branch of the W. C. T. U. among children, is not only working with a vim, but with a yell as well, says the New York Times. Here it is, the tocsin of the New York state organization:

Zee, zaw, yell, well, well, well! What's the matter with the L. T. L. Yell, yell, yell, everybody yell! New York State L. T. L.

The L. T. L.'s yelled their yell the other evening at a grand rally at the Fifty-seventh street branch of the Y. M. C. A. in New York. Their motto was:

"Over thorns we march to victory." They yelled as if they meant it. Mrs. E. Jenkins, the county secretary, presided. There was a long programme of entertainment.

A Thinking Gun Sights.

At the Royal society's conversation at Burlington House, London, the other day the model of a naval gun sight by Professor G. Forbes, F. R. S., was exhibited. Decreased muzzle velocity owing to erosion, the rate at which the object is traveling, the difference between a shot fired through the air when the barometer is high and when it is low and other pitfalls in the path of the man behind the gun are all allowed for, and one of these sights is being fitted to a six inch gun on H. M. S. Africa. "It thinks for itself," says one admirer said.

ANARCHIST HONEYMOON

Romantic Wooing of Emma Goldman and Berkman.

DO NOT BELIEVE IN MARRIAGE

Queen of Reds, Who Loves H. C. Frick's Would Be Assassin, Says True Spiritual Love Is the Basis of Their Living Together—Berkman Tells Why He Shot Frick—Would He Again Attack Him?

The unconventional love of two anarchists, the billing and cooing of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, has been seen daily recently in the parks and in the haunts of the "reds" in Chicago, says a special dispatch to the New York World.

To the report that she had married Berkman Miss Goldman entered a vigorous denial. "We anarchists do not believe in marriage," she said. "Marriage means government, and government means force. We don't want it." Sitting hand in hand in Lincoln park the smitten pair admitted they were living together and deeply in love with each other. Even the sparrows, if they needed lessons in tender sentiment, could see that.

"The basis of our living together?" said Miss Goldman. "It is a true, spiritual love that still leaves free scope for individuality. That means companionship. But whenever one anarchist ceases to love another more than any one else in the world then he is free to go his way."

"Emma visited me twice while I was in prison," said Berkman; as he smiled upon her lovingly. The first time was after I had been there two months. She came as my sister. Then for ten years I had no visitor. They kept me in solitary confinement. But two months ago Emma came to see me. "I've known Berkman since 1889, and I love him," said Emma frankly. She refers to him always as Berkman. He calls her Emma.

Berkman, whose face has good color despite his years of confinement, glowed as he said:

"The love of one anarchist for another is the most beautiful love there is."

"It is queer," said Berkman later, his large, dark eyes aglow, "that we anarchists, who don't believe in governments, call Emma Goldman the 'queen of the anarchists.' She is that."

Both Anarchist Goldman and Anarchist Berkman chuckled with glee as they ridiculed the blindness of the Chicago police. Berkman said that he intends to publish a book, relating his experiences during fourteen years of imprisonment. Its title will be "To Hell and Back."

When asked how many anarchists there are in Chicago Miss Goldman said, "Oh, thousands!"

"Three or four thousand?"

"Yes, fully that many. I should judge."

"I'll tell you something about my visit to Frick's office that has never been published," said Berkman. "Frick was a coward. He played possum, or I would have got him."

"It was at 2:30 on the afternoon of July 22, 1892, that I went into his office in the Carnegie building in Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. I had sent my card in there several times before. When I shot at Frick the bullet grazed his neck, and he dropped on the floor. He feigned being dead. But Leishman, now the minister to Turkey, who was there in the office with Frick, was a brave man. He jumped at me, and the scuffle followed. When the crowd came in Frick quit playing possum and yelled, 'He's murdered me.'"

Asked why he had attempted to do away with Frick, Berkman gave a reply, and this was taken down carefully in writing. He said:

"I'll tell you in a nutshell. As an anarchist I am opposed to force. An anarchist is against the government because government is essentially force. It might seem paradoxical for me to believe that and yet use force. But when an anarchist uses force it is from a choice of the lesser of two evils in order to benefit humanity."

"Now, this was in the Homestead strike," Frick had bragged in armed guards against the state law—the Pinkertons. He had refused to arbitrate. He was mean and cruel. Therefore I decided it was necessary to remove him."

"Did a band of anarchists send you?" was asked.

"No," answered Berkman, "I hope, you will publish a statement showing the absurdity of that old idea that anarchists draw lots and delegate one another when it becomes necessary to remove some one. We believe in individuality. I thought I was a good one for this work because I was not connected with the strikers, being a compositor in New York."

"Would you make another attack like that on Frick now that you have been imprisoned so long?"

"I am still an anarchist; will always be one. It would depend on circumstances."

Berkman accuses the Pennsylvania authorities of "doubling up charges against him unconstitutionally and says Warden Wright tried to starve him, out of friendship for Frick."

"Put it down in writing," he said, "that I received twenty-two years when I should have received only seven, and that they gave me just a little credit for good conduct as I could."

Mechanical Dolls as Actors.

A new theater is to be opened in Berlin next year in which all parts will be played by mechanical dolls of life size, says the Neue Hamburger Zeitung.



MISS JOSEPHINE FOORD.

A Pottery Expert Who Is Working Among the Pueblo Indians.

Miss Josephine Foord of New York, whom Indian Commissioner Leupp appointed to go to New Mexico and organize the work of pottery making among the Pueblo Indians, to preserve their work in its native excellence and to make it a self-supporting industry, is an expert in the business and has had considerable experience among the Pueblos.

It was some six years ago that this pottery work was first begun as a private enterprise. Miss Foord, who is a practical potter, having taken up the study of the art for her own pleasure, was then asked by a number of philanthropic people interested in the Indian pottery and its makers if she would not go down to New Mexico and see what help could be given the native potters to make the best of their work. Having first studied the practical part of making kilns and everything it would be necessary to know in a coun-



MISS JOSEPHINE FOORD.

try with no experienced builders, she went. With her own money and that of the people who had interested her in the work she built a large kiln and started in to make the pottery marketable.

As made by the native workers, it was seldom sufficiently baked—it lacked strength, and it was unglazed. From experiments with the paints and glazes Miss Foord found that the pottery would take an inside glaze where it was not painted and that the clay with the paints would stand a thorough firing. This made the pottery more serviceable for use, strong enough to admit of transportation and at the same time the native effectiveness was retained. But life in New Mexico is hard for eastern people outside the large towns. It is difficult to obtain nourishing foods, and after a year Miss Foord was obliged to come away to regain her health.

But she believed in the work sufficiently to be willing to undertake it again when she was sent for by Commissioner Jones after a long rest. Again she went down, organized the work and remained until it was found that nothing more could be done at that end of the line. The Indians were doing their work, the kiln was firing properly, but there was not a sufficient market. Again the potter missionary returned, bringing with her as much of the pottery as possible, and for the next two years she traveled at her own expense, telling of the work and finding places where the pottery may be put on sale.

Now Miss Foord is again hard at work among the Indians, and she is confident that she will succeed in the task assigned to her by the government.—New York Times.

Mending Laces.

Lace mending has always been one of the bugaboos of the mending basket. But valencien lace can be mended without betraying the fact if the torn mesh is filled in with the lace stitches used in doing the finer sort of renaisance. The mesh may be copied exactly. For lace that is badly torn the only satisfactory way is to cut the torn place entirely away and match the design where it unites again, perhaps applying a separate motif on to the dividing line—a motif cut from one of the torn bits you've cut away. Smooth every little thread, or group of threads, out and wind them deftly with fine cotton. Heavy laces are always easier to mend than light ones, but light ones can be treated the same way if the mesh is cut in a straight line and a fine thread binds the two pieces together.

Aching Feet.

Many women suffer from aching feet. This is due to a congestion of the blood vessels and need not necessarily be attributed to tight shoes. The only cure for tired feet is rest. Take advantage of every opportunity to put the feet upon a chair or cushion in order that you may get the blood out of them. If you are employed during the day make it a point to take your shoes off the instant you come home. Do not spend the evening wearing the same shoes you have had on since 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Put on a comfortable pair of house slippers and sit back at ease in a chair, with your feet on a hassock or pile of cushions. Before retiring bathe the feet in hot water to draw out the inflammation and wrap them in cloths dipped in witch hazel.

Engagement Rings.

An engagement ring should never be regarded as a woman's property till

the marriage service has been read. There may be urgent reasons for breaking engagements to marry, and the ring should then be returned to the giver. Should he ask that it be kept as a pledge of friendship, it can be done without offending good taste very much, but such a thing rarely happens. The ring is a money investment to a young man; and, besides, there are other girls in the world, says Home Chat. Usually men have the good sense to make no fuss over a woman's greediness, but an occasional man wants not only his ring, but all other presents he has given returned, and the law says he has a right to them whenever the law is asked to settle the question.

Cracked Statues.

Antique figures and busts in marble and porcelain show little cracks on the surface, which in time becomes filled with dust till the figures have the appearance of being veiled with tiny black streaks. To remove these prepare a bath consisting of nitric acid and water in the proportion of one part of acid to five parts of water. If the article to be cleaned is small it may simply be left to soak in the bath for a short time, when the cleansing will be done and rinsing in cold water will complete the operation. The article should be put to dry where dust cannot get upon it.

The Middle Aged Back.

There is a thing known as the middle aged back. The neck goes forward, the back rounds and a wad of fat gathers along the shoulder blades, spoiling the outlines and making one look—well, middle aged. There are certain physical tricks, mannerisms, that belong especially to youth. There are others that belong especially to age. This is one of them. The remedy is simple. Imitate the young figure. Throw your shoulders back, hold your neck straight up—not out and then up—and have your gowns made to accentuate the effects you want to cultivate.

Things Beautiful and Redding.

Whatever is beautiful is refining. Whether in nature or in art, the presence of the beautiful softens and purifies. But let no young woman fall in to the blunder of supposing that only that which is expensive can be beautiful. It is labor, care, skill, an artistic eye and a refined taste that beautify. Whether in home or in dress, in speech or in manners, money is not the main thing which provides the beautiful. The dandy apparel of many a slattern has cost more money by far than the neat and beautiful garb of her indigent but orderly neighbor.

Laundry Starch.

Laundry starch is the despair of many housewives, who wonder why the home washed shirts and collars can never have the required stiffness and gloss. Try mixing an ounce of white wax with two ounces of spermaceti, melting them together by gentle heat. Then when you have made your regular starch add to it a lump of mixed wax and spermaceti about the size of a walnut (if you have a large amount of starch) and let this melt in the hot starch; mix in thoroughly. The result will be stiffer starch and a high gloss.

The Refrigerator.

The refrigerator should be looked over often, and food that will not be used again should be removed at once. It should be cleaned thoroughly at least once a week with hot water and soda and then clear cold water, wiped perfectly dry and left open often to the air before replacing ice or food. All food placed in the refrigerator should be covered, as one food is liable to counteract the flavor of another, as sliced cucumbers in the same compartment with butter spoils the butter.

Camphor Ice.

Camphor ice which is made with olive oil is an old, tried remedy for rough hands and is very easily made. Take three drams of camphor, three of white beeswax and three of spermaceti; add two ounces of sweet olive oil. Put the mixture into an earthen jar, set in a saucpan of boiling water and let it melt into a smooth mass. It will be white and almost translucent when cold. While it is in a liquid form pour into little jars.

Burlap Walls.

There is this advantage to burlap as a wall covering: It may be recolored when it fades without removal from the walls. Either a dull or glazed finish may be given it. The first coat of burlap far exceeds that of paper of the same general effect, but its wearing qualities make it less expensive in the end.

To Brighten a Dull Fire.

Instead of hurrying a slow fire by pouring on kerosene, which is a very dangerous remedy, try sprinkling over it bits of grease or pieces of fat pork, and you will have a bright fire in a few minutes and with no danger of explosions.

A red nose calls for careful general hygiene. Take a quick bath every morning and keep out of doors as much as you can. No tight collars, snug corsets or choking sleeves for a girl with a crimson nose.

Never wash chamols skins in hot water. Use cold water and avoid soap if possible. The skins clean very easily as a matter of fact. This applies also to chamols skin gloves.

Keep a tiny vial of powdered slippery elm in your workbasket and thrust the needle into it occasionally. It helps to make sewing a pleasure.

Handsome towels may be made by adding insets of linen tuckabout and the two inch hems in plain huckaback.

PICKED MEN ONLY
FOR PUBLIC LIFE

Speaker Cannon Tells Why Such Should Be Chosen.

DIFFICULT PLACE FOR THE POOR

Those Without a Competency Have a Hard Time, Those Born Rich Mostly Useless, Says Illinois Congressman. The Very Rich, Who Play on People's Passions, Are Considered the Most Dangerous Men.

Speaker Cannon was recently asked by the Washington correspondent of the New York World the following question: "What would you say if a young man of intelligence, education and force, undecided as to what he should adopt as a life career, should come to you for advice? Would you recommend him to enter public life?"

"That's a hard question," the speaker replied. "I should say yes to the young man of intelligence, culture and efficiency if these things were crossed with patriotism. In the main, those who go into public life are picked men, and by just so much as they are picked men they are ahead of the average. This is a fact in spite of the oft repeated assertion that the representatives of the people are only of about average grade. But let any public man become really prominent; let him win distinction in support of a great policy, and the demagogues and revolutionists will attack him and seek by all means in their power to take away his proper support.

"If among a dozen young men, each of whom should decide to devote his life to the public service and should qualify and work hard and conscientiously for it, one—just one—should get himself into public life and should sustain himself with credit to himself and benefit to the country, I should consider it a great return for the effort put forth.

"The man who has to make his own way, who is without a competency to start with and who enters public life these days before he has saved enough to live independently of his income as a public man, has a hard time before him. The young man who has never earned his living for himself, no matter what his advantages or circumstances or training, is sure to make many mistakes through ignorance of hard, practical life. Not personally having the same needs as the man of the people, he doesn't know what to do or how to do it.

"Young men who enjoy the advantages of special training and the opportunities that wealth gives may become specially qualified for public life. Such opportunities and training are necessary to complete qualifications, but often they are not equal to them. That which may be had without effort is not often highly prized.

"The college man who receives his training without having to consider where he shall be subsisted is deprived of the benefit that comes under the primal law, 'In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.'

"There are men of culture and inherited wealth who accomplish great things, but they are the exceptions, and when they are intrusted with power are useful and safe in the exercise of it only in so far as they receive education in practical conduct of practical affairs.

"Mere culture is of no benefit unless you have been strengthened by severe efforts in its acquisition. There is no way to learn how to make proper use of power except by studying in the great library of actual life and by close contact with the mass of humanity engaged in the struggle for subsistence and advancement.

"But all young men of ability, whether favored by fortune or not, owe it both to themselves and to the nation to give attention to public affairs, to keep themselves in touch with things, to be in constant preparation for public life if the opportunity or necessity comes to them.

"Everybody knows there is a large number of such young men in the great business and industrial centers who give no attention or very little to public affairs. The manufacturing, the commercial or financial operations, the contracting or transportation enterprises which they take up, give them so much better financial returns than public life would yield that they lose sight altogether of the government, upon whose proper conduct their success in their various callings and enterprises depends—upon which, in fact, the very chance to enter these callings and carry on those enterprises rests and whose demoralization would wipe out everybody's chances in life.

"Now, we can't prevent the evolution of such conditions in this or any other civilized country, but these people, thus completely absorbed in their callings and enterprises, whose standpoint of self interest now prevents them from giving attention to public affairs, will surely be forced more and more to broaden their culture—through knowledge of public affairs is as necessary to truly broad culture as any other sort of knowledge—as well as their patriotism.

"I fancy that many of them are now doing so. They must if they are to hold their own in the republic. To play their part they must give attention to other things, besides their own personal affairs, and they must see that the banker cannot selfishly devote himself wholly to his bank; that the manufacturer must give some attention to other things besides his factory; that the railroad president must interest himself in a few other things besides the problems of transportation. 'I don't say that these people should

give, give, give—it won't do for them to try to meet the situation merely by being charitable with their money. Giving only gratifies the giver. As a general rule, it impoverishes the people who receive. The multimillionaire of today must give more than his money. He must give some of his time, his attention and his thought to other and more important things than personal money getting or the spending of it in a spectacular way.

"The human animal accomplishes only as he works under the pressure of necessity. The extensive development of the United States in the last half century has kept the people so busy in various industries, speculations and enterprises in order to do their part in this development that many of them have neglected their duties as citizens, or perhaps I should say as co-sovereigns in the government of the great empire that has been built up by their efforts, in which all men are equal at the ballot box without regard to their material wealth or want of it.

"I myself am acquainted with many men who, merely because of lucky location, though only of respectable ability, have sat on the gateway of commerce and by simply levying toll have accumulated great fortunes. In all their lives they have never got into touch with public life; they know little about public questions, and they give them no attention. These men when pinched by the unwise action of the majority of their fellows are able to do little except cover the latter with abuse.

"Sometimes, however, such men try to enter public life themselves. But then the people do not always acknowledge their fitness for public position. Sometimes they seek protection for their interests by improper methods instead of trying to contribute their share in building up a wise public sentiment.

"It goes without saying that the most dangerous men in the republic are those who by inheritance or otherwise have vast fortunes yielding great incomes which enable them to command the services of those who have ability, but not conscience, and thus seek to control the average man—the man who lives by the sweat of his face—by playing upon his prejudices, his hopes and his fears.

"Is there a remedy for this? An offset to such evil influences? Yes. A most efficient remedy. In the fullness of time the multitude will find out from some actual and painful experience that they have been misled. When, through being misled, they begin to suffer, when they begin to be oppressed, they will seek to find new leadership and will apply the proper remedies through the ballot box.

"Fortunately in this republic there are plenty of men of culture, ability and wisdom—themselves of the people—who cannot be bought or controlled by material considerations and who are daily performing the duties of citizenship, from whom to select the required leaders not only among the rich and well to do, but also among those who live by their daily labor."

NEW USE OF THUMB MARKS.

Business Man Employs Them to Prevent the Raising of Checks.

To meet the demand for protection against raising checks a merchant of Plainfield, N. J., hit upon the idea of using the well known fact that no two human finger ends are alike.

After filling out a check he lightly prints his thumb end over the figures, says the Business Man's Magazine. An understanding with his bank makes it require this design on a check of his before it is cashed.

In accomplishing the impression Mr. Griffen uses a steel plate on which a light coating of ink has been deposited, but the writer has experimented in the employment of printers' roller composition and printers' ink. Using these in a heavier pressure, the result gives a firm design which permits of no change whatever without quick detection.

The Sea Disgorging Its Spoil.

The great work of resuscitating San Francisco has obscured another remarkable American exploit, which is rapidly approaching completion, says the London Chronicle. This is the salvage of Galveston, which flourishing port was swamped by the sea in 1900.

Since that time a great sea wall over four and a third miles in length has been built completely round the front of the town, facing the gulf of Mexico. It is seventeen feet high and sixteen feet thick at the base and five feet across at the top, being substantially protected from undermining by an "apron" of stone and sheet piling. But perhaps the most interesting part of the work of reconstructing the town is the raising of the protected district. This huge enterprise, reports the British consul in April, is about a quarter completed, and the details afford every evidence of American ingenuity. A feature of the scheme is to bring sand from the gulf itself and to pump it through pipes on to the land. This is making the sea disgorge its spoil "with a vengeance."

Civil Engineer "Up a Tree."

Civil Engineer Keith, who is surveying to establish old lines in southern Berkshire county, Conn., has run up against a snag, says a special dispatch from Winsted, Conn., to the New York World. One deed reads, "Beginning at a pine tree, thence to a pine stump, thence to a bush, thence slantwise to a turkey's nest by the brook."

News-Gathering Made Easy.

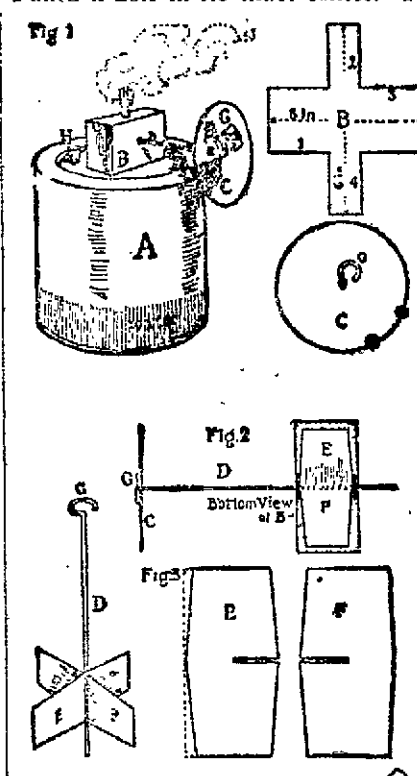
Editor Howe of the Ripon Press has adopted a novel method of gathering news, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Tablets have been placed in the principal business houses, on which the shopkeepers are expected to jot down items which the representatives of the paper take up on press days.



A STEAM ENGINE.

It Is Safe and Practical, and Any Boy Can Make It.

Get a quart sirup can for your boiler (Fig. 1, A), punch a sixteenth inch hole in the lid of your boiler one and one-half inches from the edge of the can. Take a piece of tin 5 by 6 inches and cut out of each corner two inches square (B). Bend the tin into the shape of a box. Punch a hole into the top of this box for exhaust steam to escape; also holes in the exact center of the sides for shaft to pass through. Cut two pieces of tin 1 1/2 by 3/4 of an inch. Trim the edges to look like Fig. 3 (E F). In the exact center of these pieces cut out a place halfway through, just wide enough for each fan to fit in. Cut out of tin a balance wheel (C) two inches in diameter. Punch a hole in its exact center. For



PLAN OF STEAM ENGINE.

the shaft (D) use sixteenth inch wire three and one-quarter inches long. On one end bend a loop and solder it against the side of your wheel (Fig. 2, G). Join the fans together and place in the box. Make two tin washers to fit over the shaft, one on each side of the fans between the sides of the box and the fans. Run the shaft through the box and the washers. Solder the shaft to the fans near the center. Allow the straight end of your shaft to project through one side of the box about one-half inch.

Solder the box on the lid of the can or boiler open side down, so that a direct stream of steam coming through the hole in the top of the boiler will strike the ends of the fan. Make a hole (outside the box in the lid of your boiler, if there is not one already), through which pour water in the boiler. Keep corked (H). Keep your boiler one-third full of water.

For heating the boiler use an ordinary alcohol lamp or set it on the stove, and it can be used to work any small mechanical device.

To make an engine of greater power use a larger can, increasing all measurements proportionately.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Jolly Peanut Game.

The children sit around small tables, four at each. A cupful of peanuts is placed in the middle, and a small pair of bonbon tongs is provided for each table. The children try in turn to remove one peanut at a time without stirring the other nuts. If a player succeeds he is entitled to another chance until he fails, when the turn passes to the child on the left. At the end of twenty minutes a bell is rung. The player at each table having the most peanuts wins. The winners at the different tables play another round until there is but one winner.

Conundrums.

Why is a historical event like a parcel untied and tied again? Because it is re-recorded.

Why do doctors keep bad company? Because the worse people are the oftener they visit them.

What houses are the easiest to break into? The houses of bald people, because their locks are few.

Why does an aching tooth impose silence on the sufferer? Because it makes him hold his jaw.

Waiting His Turn.

One day George's mother asked him whether he wanted to go with her to buy a petticoat.

George answered with enthusiasm, "Oh, yes!"

When his mother got to the store she asked for a white petticoat. When George saw the skirt he asked:

"When are we going to get the pet goat?"—Little Chronicle.

Billy and Me.

What is the use of our learning so much, craps of dead Latin and scraps of high Dutch?

Amo's "I hate you" and hyben's "to be"—What does it matter to Billy and me?

Wicked old kings that are dead—serve 'em right—

"Pictorial geography, colors in light; Clippings of Saturn or bones of a bee—What does it matter to Billy and me?"

Respiratory system or decimal points, Classes of levers as shown in our joints, Height of the mountains or depth of the sea—

What do they matter to Billy and me?

Baseball and knives and ripe apples and string, Trees we can clamber and stones we can fling, Swimming, adventures, our dinner and tea—

That is what matters to Billy and me!

ROAST FOR DOCTORS.

George Bernard Shaw Intimates That Money Is Their Mania.

George Bernard Shaw, the English critic and dramatist, has recently been roasting the medical profession at an antiscience meeting in London says a cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal. The versatile dramatist said:

"Doctors are like the police for intimidation. I have lately been to France, where the police were trying desperately to keep up the pretense that there was a revolution, while the French people were obstinately refusing to revolt on any terms and had to be charged by dragons before they could be persuaded to do so. Doctors are always threatening that if we do not do as they advise us we shall die. With regard to myself, they have warned me against my diet, and I am convinced that when I do die, even if I should then be 110, people will say, 'That's what comes of disobeying the doctors.'"

"To threaten people with death if they do not try certain cures is very lucrative. The medical profession write letters to the newspapers in which they tell us what advantages have been conferred on the human race by vivisection.

"It is only of late years that some people have wanted to know why it is that in spite of modern remedies there are as many people who die of the diseases against which they are directed as before. The doctors reply that the absolute mortality may be as great as before, but that the 'case mortality' has diminished. If this is so it shows that, although they cure their patients, they must create the cases they cure.

"When fashionable surgeons can earn in a single day from 60 to 300 guineas it is evident that they have a strong pecuniary motive for mutilating their fellow creatures. I cannot help noticing that there are fashions in operations. The surgeons are always discovering that certain organs are unnecessary and ought to be extirpated. At one time it was the tonsils, then the ovula, and now no self respecting person would think of going about with an appendix.

"For a time formalin was all the fashion. One medical man tried it on some patient, then on something a little more expensive—namely, rabbits—and finally on himself. It was discovered, however, that formalin does not kill the tubercle bacillus, but, on the contrary, the tubercle bacillus has a peculiar taste for it and thrives upon it.

"The arguments of the vivisector much resemble in principle those of the militant anarchists. 'What does it matter,' the latter will say, 'if we blow to pieces every one in this room, provided we can thereby secure the millennium?'

A NEW JULY FOURTH PLAN.

Author of "In His Steps" Against Spending Money For Fireworks.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," recently argued a new plan at Topeka, Kan., for the celebration of the Fourth of July by Topeka and all the towns and cities throughout the United States, says the Kansas City Times. Instead of spending money for fireworks and other foolish things, he says, would it not be much better to take up a general collection for a fund to build and equip a great public hall for each town and city where gatherings calculated to uplift the tone of the whole community could be held?

"Such a hall," he said, "could stand on a piece of ground large enough to include a children's playground, kept and cared for by the children of the city. Within the building itself could be held any gathering which centered about the welfare of the city. It could be dedicated to civic progress, to good citizenship rallies, to children's gatherings for learning patriotic songs, etc. In other words, it would be a common rallying place, not for entertainments or amusements, but for the uplifting of the whole city in its moral, aesthetic life."

Cyclone Crier For Oklahoma Town.

The town council of Ringwood, Okla., where a city cyclone cellar was constructed a few days ago, recently appointed an official crier, says the Chicago Record-Herald, who must arouse the townspeople in case of an approaching windstorm and summon all to the cellar.

The Modern Flat.

[Rubber heels at the expense of landlords for flat dwellers is the latest innovation of renting agents in Washington.] If you want to be a dweller in the proper modern flat

You've got to wear a rubber heel—that's all there is of that!

Forget the combination of your Flemish folding bed.

Forget your folding matches, folding pipe—pretend you're dead;

Unfold the folding janitor and see how

If you forget some folding night your folding rubber heel!

If you come home—let's say at three—forgetting where you're at.

And unfold your folding keyhole to your proper folding flat.

Just think of what would happen if perchance you couldn't see

To synchronize the workings of a migratory key.

Or think of what would happen if your wife invites a bunch

Of folding women some time to your folding flat for lunch.

And you carve the folding chicken with your folding carving knife

And after have to listen to unfoldings from your wife.

And when the shades of evening were unfolding very fast.

Don't you think that you would jump about and choke? Ha, at last!

I can sing a merry madrigal or rondo on the reel

I will tread my joy path elyubard on my silent rubber heel!"

—New York World.

DENATURED ALCOHOL

Claimed to Be Far Superior to Oleo Products.

MAY BE SOLD FOR ONLY \$4 A TON

Advocates of New Product Expect It Will Revolutionize Heating, Lighting and Power Generation—To Benefit Farmers and Cheapen Several Materials—Boon to Automobiles.

The denatured alcohol bill recently passed by congress and sent to the president for his signature is more far reaching in its effect than the public generally imagine.

Denatured alcohol is alcohol mixed with a sufficient quantity of methyl or wood alcohol or other materials or mixtures to destroy its use as a beverage or basis for drinks or medicinal purposes, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World. It can be made from any grain, the refuse of sugar beet factories, potatoes, fruits, cane and cassava. Grain alcohol now pays an internal revenue tax of \$2.07 a gallon. Denatured alcohol will pay no tax. Its advocates expect that it can be manufactured and sold as low as \$4 a ton. One bushel of corn, costing not more than 40 cents, will make five gallons of alcohol. Illuminating oil costs from 14 to 16 cents a gallon, and denatured alcohol can be manufactured to sell at from 8 to 10 cents a gallon.

The first bill for denatured alcohol was introduced in the house by Representative Murdock of Kansas, who was elected on a platform of "red headed men are needed in congress."

The advocates of denatured alcohol expect that it will revolutionize heating, lighting and power generation. They expect it will give the farmers a new and better market for grains, sugar beets, cane and other products from which alcohol can be made. They also expected it to—

Supplant gasoline and naphtha in generating power for automobiles, launches and small engines.

Supplant kerosene as an illuminant, because it does not vitiate the air, and there is less danger of explosions.

Cheapen naphtha, gasoline and illuminating oils.

Cheapen paints, varnishes and perfumery.

Increase the manufacture and sale of alcohol lamps and chafing dishes.

Cheapen the cost of alcohol used in the arts.

Experts say that denatured alcohol will either force the Standard Oil monopoly to reduce the price of gasoline or will displace gasoline altogether.

Alcohol is a much cleaner fuel and is very much less dangerous. Gasoline mixed with a certain amount of air forms a low gas which is highly explosive. Denatured alcohol will burn, but it will not explode except under compression. Over 500 gallons may be made from an acre of potatoes. It may be denatured by the application of any one of a half dozen cheap chemical elements.

There has been a great deal of complaint among yachtsmen and automobilists over the exactions of the Standard, which has increased the price of gasoline steadily until the retailer has to stuff 22 1/2 cents for the best quality. The stuff that sells at retail for 13 and 14 cents a gallon is almost useless for automobiles and motor boats. The present gasoline engine, with only a slight alteration, can use alcohol as a fuel. A gallon of alcohol will supply more horsepower than a gallon of gasoline.

